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NCCC Annual Survey
1980

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National Conference of Catholic Charities
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Foreword	vii
Part I Administrative Information	1
Section 1 Organizational Structure	1
Section 2 Personnel Data	2
Section 3 Financial Information: Income Sources and Disbursements	9
Section 4 Other Administrative Information	13
Family Life-Family Service Relationship	13
United Way Relationship	14
Part II Services and Activities	15
Section 1 Social Services	15
Services to Families and Children	16
Services to Youth	17
Services to the Aging	17
Services to the Physically Ill and Handicapped	17
Services to the Mentally Ill and Retarded	17
Services to Alcoholics and Drug Abusers	17
Services to Populations at High Risk	17
Services to Unmarried Parents	17
Services to Abused Children and Adults	17
Services to Refugees and other Immigrants	17
Section 2 Other Human Services	27
Health Services	27
Education Services	27
Recreation Services	28
Employment Services	28
Legal Services	28
Housing Services	29
Section 3 Humanizing and Transforming the Social Order	29
Legislative Action and Action to Influence Public Policy Implementation in Administrative Agencies of Government	30
Community Organization and Community Development Activities	31
Section 4 Convening Activities	32
Convening Issues	33
Types and Number of Groups Convened	33
Part III Parish Social Ministry	35
Deployment of Personnel in Parish Programs	36
General Information	36
Social Services	37
Community Organization and Constituency Development	37
Part IV Research	39
Report of the National Christ Child Society	41

Page

Report of the Association of Ladies of Charity of the United States 43

Report of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul 45

Appendix A— Member Agencies and Institutions Responding to the NCCC 1980 Annual Survey 49

Tables and Charts

Table		Page
1	Organizational Structure	1
2	Personnel By Ethnic Group	5
3	Personnel By Sex	6
4	CETA Sponsored Personnel	9
5	Volunteer Activities	9
6	Income Sources	11
7	Expenditures	13
8	Family Life Relationship	13
	a. Family Life Directors	13
	b. Implementation of Bishops' Plan	14
9	United Way Relationship	14
10	Services to Families and Children	19
11	Services to Youth	19
12	Services to the Aging	20
13	Services to the Mentally Ill or Retarded or Physically Ill or Handicapped	21
	a. Services to the Physically Ill or Handicapped	21
	b. Services to the Mentally Ill or Retarded	21
	c. Services to Drug Abusers and Alcoholics	22
14	Services to Populations at High Risk	22
	a. Services to Unmarried Parents	22
	b. Services to Abused Children	23
	c. Services to Abused Adults	23
	d. Services to Divorced and Separated Persons	23
	e. Services to Prisoners and Probationers	24
	f. Services to Military Families	24
	g. Services to Native Americans	25
	h. Services to Refugees and Other Immigrants	26
15	Other Human Services	27
	a. Health Services	27
	b. Education Services	27
	c. Recreation	28
	d. Employment Services	28
	e. Legal Services	28
	f. Housing Services	29
16	Legislative Action	30
17	Influencing Public Policy Implementation	30
	a. General Policy	30
	b. Title XX—Comprehensive Annual Services Plan	31
18	Community Organizing	31
19	Community Program Development	32
20	Convening—Issues	33
21	Convening—Type of Group	33
22	Deployment of Personnel in Parish Programs	36
23	Parish Social Ministry Programs	36
	a. Parish Programs	36
	b. Social Services	37
	c. Community Organization and Constituency Development	37
24	Research	39

Charts

		Page
1	Comparison of Personnel Categories	4
	a. All Staff	4
	b. Employed Staff	4
2	Comparison of Sex According to Personnel Category	7
3	Breakdown of Reporting Dioceses According to the Number of Personnel	8
4	Breakdown of Dioceses with Number of Personnel Less Than 500	8
5	Trend Chart of Major Cash Income Sources	10
6	Proportionate Cash Income Representation by Sources	12
7	Expenditures	12
8	Agency Involvement in the Functions of Catholic Charities	16
9	Comparison of Population Groups Served	18

FOREWORD

Reflecting on the record of performance of any organization in which one has a deep personal as well as professional involvement almost always produces both warm feelings of gratification and the unease and excitement of challenge; gratification because of the accomplishments recorded and challenge because of the gap between our accomplishments and our aspirations.

That was the case for me as I reviewed the record of services and other activities of the member agencies of NCCC during 1980. I believe it will also prove to be the case for Board Members, volunteers, and contributors as well as the administrators and staffs of the member agencies and institutions. It is their performance and contribution that are reflected in these statistics, and a study of the national totals and norms in relation to their diocesan report should provide impetus for a thoughtful analysis of their particular programs. That, really, is the purpose and the value of this report. It is an "in house" document, primarily, prepared by our members for their use. It is a map of where we were, and should serve also as a guidepost to where we should be going.

The 1980 record is indeed an impressive record of service and action in the cause of Charity and Justice:

- . . . . . Approximately 600,000 families of parents and children, nearly 500,000 aged persons, and over 300,000 youth were helped toward a more personally satisfying and socially productive life.
- . . . . . Nearly 5,000 infants and older children found permanent homes, in loving families, through adoption, when their natural parents were unable to fulfill this role.
- . . . . . Over 300,000 refugees, fleeing from war-torn, devastated areas of the world, and from oppression and violence, were being helped in the unbelievably difficult experience of establishing new homes and new lives in a foreign land, amid bewildering changes in cultural milieu—a formidable undertaking for our agencies, requiring a high degree of professional expertise and many supporting volunteers in the parish communities.

These, and the wider range of services and activities reported in these pages, took a tremendous investment in personnel and financial resources:

- . . . . . Over 140,000 men, women, youth, and children were involved in programs of service and action—two-thirds of them as volunteers.
- . . . . . A financial expenditure in goods and services of over a half billion dollars underwrote the costs of these efforts.

These accomplishments, rightly a source of gratification, are easy to perceive. They leap from the pages of tables, charts, and interpretative statements.

The challenges emerge only from a more thoughtful analysis of the data. They are implicit in the statistics, but not explicitly charted. It requires comparison of the statistics on what we are doing collectively against our statements of goals to see where in the total program we still have to go to achieve these goals and truly fulfill our mission. The challenge, as we move into and through the '80s, will be to find the way to extend ourselves in new programs, where these are needed, in order to continue to be responsive to changing social needs and circumstances, but also to turn our attention to problems of internal organization and administration. We need to do more efficiently, as well as more effectively, what we are doing now in the face of limited resources and continuing rise in unmet social needs. We need to organize better to assure coverage and prevent duplication, and to become more truly a constitutive diocesan effort.

Primarily, our organizational structure should enable Catholic Charities in each Diocese to be seen "not merely as a worthy Catholic institution involved in works for the poor," (which is still the case in too many dioceses) but as "*the official organism of the Diocesan Church entrusted to carry out the socio-pastoral function of motivating the entire Church community of people to their individual and collective responsibility in the achievement of the essential tasks of the Diakonia* . . . . . We need to be structured in a way to facilitate functioning to achieve socio-pastoral objectives and the Christian renewal of community through parish-level Caritas."*

**Commentary on the Coordination Function of Caritas.* Caritas Internationalis. Ref. No. MO 4/81. 1/23/81 Rome.

The data in Part I, Section 1, on Organizational Structure, and the data in Part III, tables 22 and 23, on Parish Social Ministry show that, in relation to these goals of the Conference, we still have a long way to go, although admittedly we are pointed in the right direction. It is our hope that this report will help us on the way.

Finally, it is, once again, a distinct pleasure to offer a special word of thanks to Mary Beth Seader and Ann Doherty, who, under the direction of Dorothy Bird Daly, collated and analyzed the data from the survey.

Rev. Msgr. Lawrence J. Corcoran
Executive Director

September 1981

PART I—ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

SECTION I—ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The information in this section describes the several types of organization through which, during 1980, the local Church in the United States of America sought to fulfill its mission—the Diakonia of Charity and Justice.

This is the third successive year for which we have collected and organized such data. This year, again, we have expanded the information sought in order to secure the necessary data on which to base a useful classification system for the several types of Diocesan Charities organization currently in effect. The data are reported in Table 1 below.

Table 1—Organizational Structure

Structure	Number of Dioceses	Percent
Central Diocesan Agency without Branches or Related Institutions	13	10.8
Central Diocesan Agency without Branches, but with Related Institutions	9	7.5
Central Diocesan Agency with Branches, but without Related Institutions	36	30.0
Central Diocesan Agency with both Branches and Related Institutions	46	38.3
Autonomous Agencies located in various sectors in the Diocese, linked by Federation, not including Institutions	3	2.5
Autonomous Agencies located in various sectors in the Diocese, linked by Federation, and including institutions	7	5.8
Autonomous Agencies located in various sectors of the Diocese without organizational ties	5	4.2
Other	1	0.8

The reported data are consistent with that of the two previous years. The variations in structure reported for 1980 are multiple and the data are hard to classify. It will be a time-consuming process to do a thorough analysis of the data, and such an analysis will therefore be issued in a separate report later in the year. The data reported here are sufficient to show the broad classifications under which the organization of Catholic Charities can be grouped. The report will leave the serious inquirer, however, without answers to all the possible questions.

For example, the first classification reported is the number of Dioceses (13) which reported a single Catholic Charities Office with a Director responsible to the Bishop and with no branches or specialized agencies or institutions included. These accounted for 10.8% of the reporting dioceses. However, these data do not always provide complete information about the nature and extent of social welfare programs in those dioceses. It is very possible that other diocesan-sponsored social agencies and institutions may be functioning within those same dioceses independent of and without relationship to the reporting Catholic Charities and their contribution would not be counted unless the Directors of the agencies sent in their data voluntarily. Even in these instances, the Director of Catholic Charities would have no administrative authority or responsibility in relation to these agencies. There would be no unified program planning, no effort to define common objectives, nor, most importantly, any common

reporting system. All of these are needed to serve the total diocese most effectively. For 1980, we sought more detailed information on this particular question and asked the dioceses to report if there were specialized agencies and institutions which operated with complete independence and without relationship to Catholic Charities. Seventy dioceses of the 120 reporting answered this question affirmatively, stating that there were such institutions and specialized service agencies. Thirty-six (36) dioceses reported that there were no such agencies. Since the remaining 14 dioceses did not answer this question either affirmatively or negatively, it is impossible to tell without further research which classification they fall into and what type of organization they represent. The seventy dioceses which responded affirmatively indicated a total of 356 diocesan-sponsored institutions and agencies that operated separately.

There is consistency in the range and relative proportion of the different types of organization in the years 1978, 1979, and 1980. The largest grouping is a centralized structure which may or may not have a single policy-making board, but which, at least, has a single executive director responsible to the Bishop. This grouping represents 38.3% of the total. It is still necessary to keep in mind that these may not be inclusive of all Diocesan-sponsored agencies.

The second largest group is a centralized organization for community-based social service functions, but with institutions remaining autonomous and unrelated. These represent 30% of the total. The remaining 31% are scattered among several classifications in degree of organization. Only 4.2% represent dioceses that are not providing linkage among the social agencies and institutions through an organizational structure.

In very few dioceses, however, have all of the related agencies and organizations been brought into a cooperative or collaborative planning and accountability relationship, much less an integrated organizational structure. Two consequences of loose organization should be of concern. The first is the inability of a diocese to reflect properly the investment and the contribution which the Church is making to the general welfare of the people of the diocese, the resolution of social problems and the lessening of suffering among the people. Those dioceses that report the widest range of services and the greatest number of persons served in relation to the total population in the diocese, or in the geographic region covered, tend to be those agencies that have a stronger central organization in which all or almost all of the agencies are responsible for reporting their activities.

The second consequence of separately organized, uncoordinated agencies and institutions functioning independently in a diocese is the inability of the diocese under these conditions to carry out fully the mission of charity and justice as defined by the Vatican-based *Caritas Internationalis*. "*Caritas* is the socio-pastoral channel of the Diocesan Church. It must fulfill its mission within an overall pastoral context and in structural connection with the base Christian community of people within the diocesan and parish structure." For this to occur, there needs to be "a solidly rooted Diocesan Caritas everywhere. . . .as an integral function of both Diocesan and Parish organizations."

In summary, then, the data reported here reaffirm the conclusion drawn from earlier data in 1978 and 1979. "There are benefits and costs under any form of organization. To a degree, social services, in their organization, need to remain flexible and responsive to the changing needs, resources, and environmental conditions of the times. But there are tested principles of organization that are applicable to the voluntary social service sector. These should be utilized. The increasing demand for accountability to the public, the growth in size and the changing bases of support are creating a demand for more purposeful organizational and facilitating structures. To this end, all dioceses need to give attention to modes of organization that have a clear line of authority and responsibility and which provide a clear audit track to assure accountability." At the least, with three years of reporting to support the idea, there appears to be a need for every diocese to consider forming a central, democratically-organized Caritas, with a single policy-making Board of Directors, under the general authority of the Ordinary of the Diocese, which has on it representation from the Boards of the several member agencies and institutions. It should also have a single executive director who is responsible to the Board, and to whom, in turn, administrators of participating agencies are responsible.

SECTION 2—PERSONNEL DATA

In general, the statistics on personnel are perhaps the most impressive of any in the report. One hundred and twelve thousand, one hundred and ninety-three (112,193) people of the community

were involved in one way or another in giving of themselves through providing services to others directly, by seeking to achieve a more just social order through their activities, or, by seeking through community organization services at the parish and diocesan level to build a stronger Christian community of caring people in a secularized society. Most striking was that 65.2% of these were volunteers in direct service and an additional 7.5% volunteers in service on Boards and Committees of the agencies. These figures at first glance might indicate remarkable growth since 1979, an increase from a total of 84,827. What it actually represents is improved reporting. An additional 10% of our agencies participated this year. We still have another 20% to go to achieve complete coverage. If the non-reporting agencies were representative of the reporting agencies, one could project that total personnel—volunteer, professional and support staff—would reach over 140,000 people.

Tables 2, 3, 4 and 5 and Charts 1 and 2 reflect the information on personnel by position, sex, race, and ethnic identity and contain specific information on CETA personnel and volunteer staff. Chart 1 illustrates how and in what capacity the reported personnel serve. Comparison of 1980 with 1979 shows an increase in both paid and volunteer staff, but a larger increase in volunteers, raising the proportion of such staff to a higher percentage of the total.

An analysis of the functions performed by paid staff indicates that 11% were in management and administration, 56.6% in direct service positions, 18.9% in support roles, and 13.5% were reported by the dioceses as Unspecified staff (Chart 1b).

Table 2 reflects the information provided on personnel by ethnic group. As this table bears out, the proportion of black personnel increased significantly between 1979 and 1980. In middle management positions, persons of black ethnicity went from 10% of the total to 23%, and in professional from 14.7% to 20.2%.

Hispanic personnel continued to trail, which should be of particular concern because of the large Hispanic population in many Catholic dioceses. This does not reflect, we believe, any discriminatory pattern, but rather re-emphasizes the need for an active recruitment program and encouragement of young persons of Hispanic ethnicity to pursue studies in social work and related disciplines to prepare for careers of service in the Social Welfare Field.

In 1980, we added a special category of Asiatic personnel, recommended by several dioceses, to reflect the large number of professional and para-professional personnel of this ethnic background participating, particularly in the refugee resettlement program, where the Catholic Charities are making so significant a contribution.

Table 3 and Chart 2 represent personnel by sex. Again, women predominate in service and supporting positions. They remain low as Board Members and as Chief Executives. They are better represented as Administrators of Branch and Related Agencies and Institutions as well as in middle management positions in the Central Agency. The decrease in the representation of women in the Chief Executive role between 1979 and 1980 is not an actual numerical decrease. It is, rather, a correction in the way the statistics had been reported earlier. In 1980, we asked that the agency report the one Executive who was responsible for the central operation and to count the Executives of Branch and related agencies and institutions as Associate, Branch, Department, or Affiliated Institution Directors. The finding is that there are more women in that second category and fewer in the higher position.

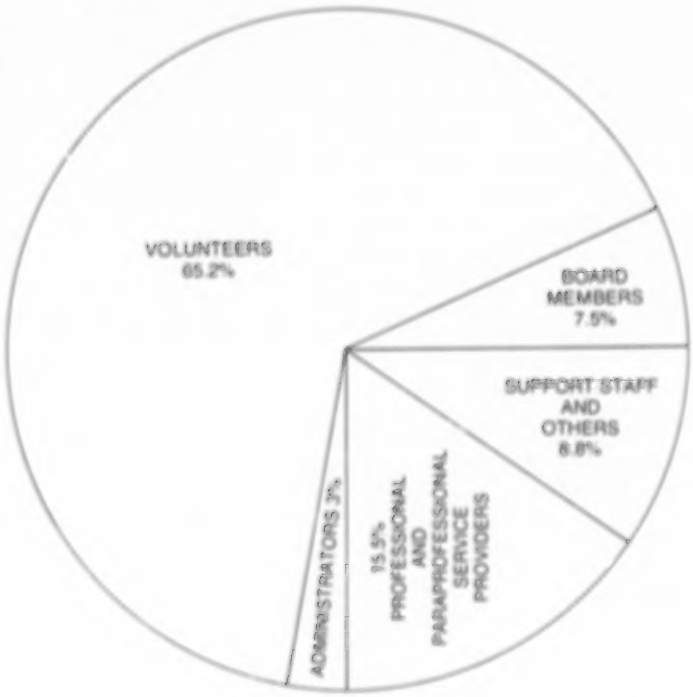
The figures on personnel reflect another aspect of the diversity in our agencies. This is the diversity in size, which continues remarkably wide. The largest and most centralized agency reported close to 8,000 total personnel, paid and volunteer. The smallest had a total of seven, six paid and one volunteer. The range is illustrated in Charts 3 and 4. Chart 3 divides the reporting dioceses into five groups in intervals of 500, from 0 to 2,500, excluding the one with 8,000 staff. The three largest agencies reported between 1,500 and 2,000 persons. One diocese reported between 1,000 and 1,500. Eleven dioceses reported between 500 and 1,000. One hundred and four dioceses reported fewer than 500.

Chart 4 is a breakdown of the 104 agencies with fewer than 500 paid staff. Nine reported between 400 and 500; eight between 300 and 400; six between 200 and 300; eighteen between 100 and 200. Sixty-three agencies reported fewer than 100. Of this final group, 28 agencies reported fewer than 25, and, of these, three reported fewer than 10 paid staff.

Chart 1

Comparison of Personnel Categories

A. All Staff



B. Employed Staff only

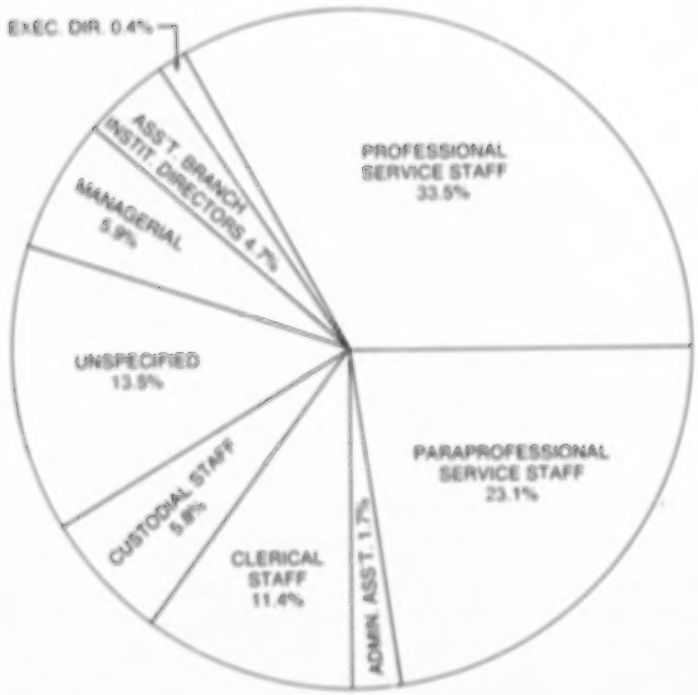


Table 2—Personnel by Ethnic Group

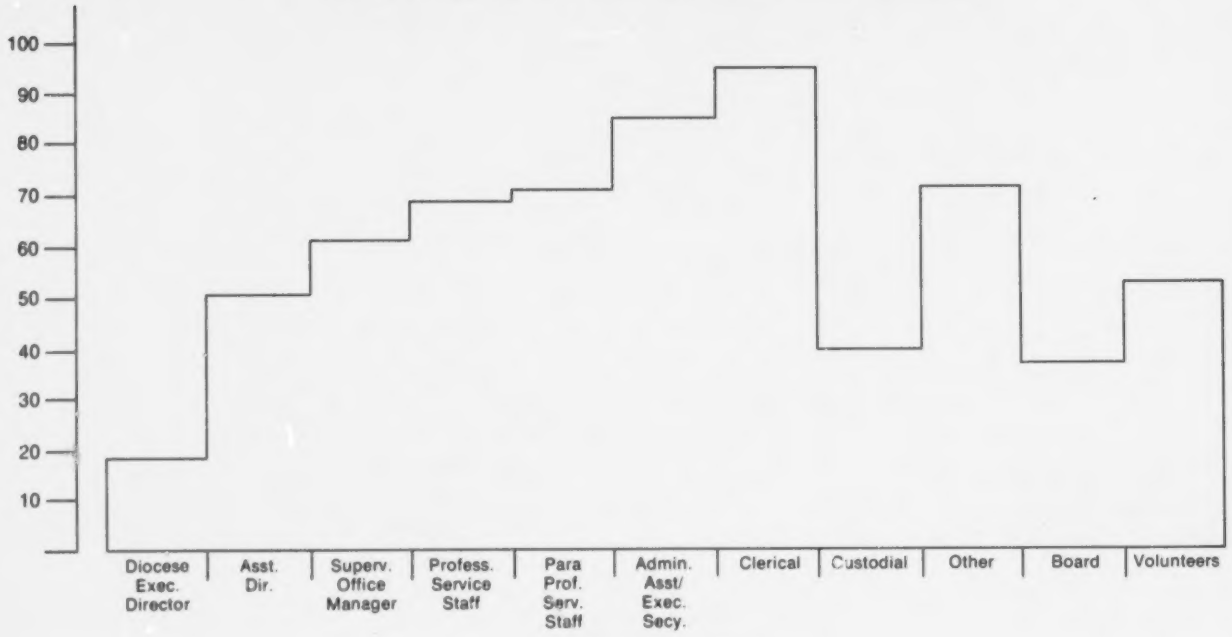
	White		Black		Hispanic		Asiatic		Other		Total
	# of Pers.	%	# of Pers.	%	# of Pers.	%	# of Pers.	%	# of Pers.	%	# of Pers.
All Categories	95,852	85.4	10,293	9.2	4,222	3.8	1,518	1.3	308	0.3	112,193
Total Paid Staff	21,636	70.6	5,804	18.9	2,078	6.8	975	3.2	152	0.5	30,645
Diocesan/Executive Director	116	97.6	1	0.8	1	0.8	1	0.8	0	0.0	119
Assistant/Associate Branch/Department and/or Affiliated Institution Director	1,247	87.4	97	6.8	57	4.0	24	1.7	2	0.1	1,427
Office Manager/ Program Manager	1,255	70.0	413	23.0	92	5.1	29	1.6	7	0.3	1,796
Professional Service Staff	7,178	69.8	2,080	20.2	588	5.7	394	3.8	42	0.4	10,282
Para-Professional Service Staff	5,233	73.7	1,222	17.2	392	5.5	220	3.1	34	0.5	7,101
Administrative Assistant/Executive Secretary	454	86.3	38	7.2	26	4.9	5	1.0	3	0.6	526
Clerical	2,559	73.4	427	12.2	318	9.1	156	4.5	28	0.8	3,488
Custodial/ Maintenance	1,155	64.8	429	24.0	166	9.3	21	1.2	12	0.7	1,783
Other Personnel	2,439	59.2	1,097	26.6	438	10.6	125	3.0	24	0.6	4,123
Board Members	7,487	89.4	481	5.7	340	4.1	49	0.6	20	0.2	8,377
Volunteers	66,729	91.2	4,008	5.5	1,804	2.4	494	0.7	136	0.2	73,171

Table 3—Personnel by Sex

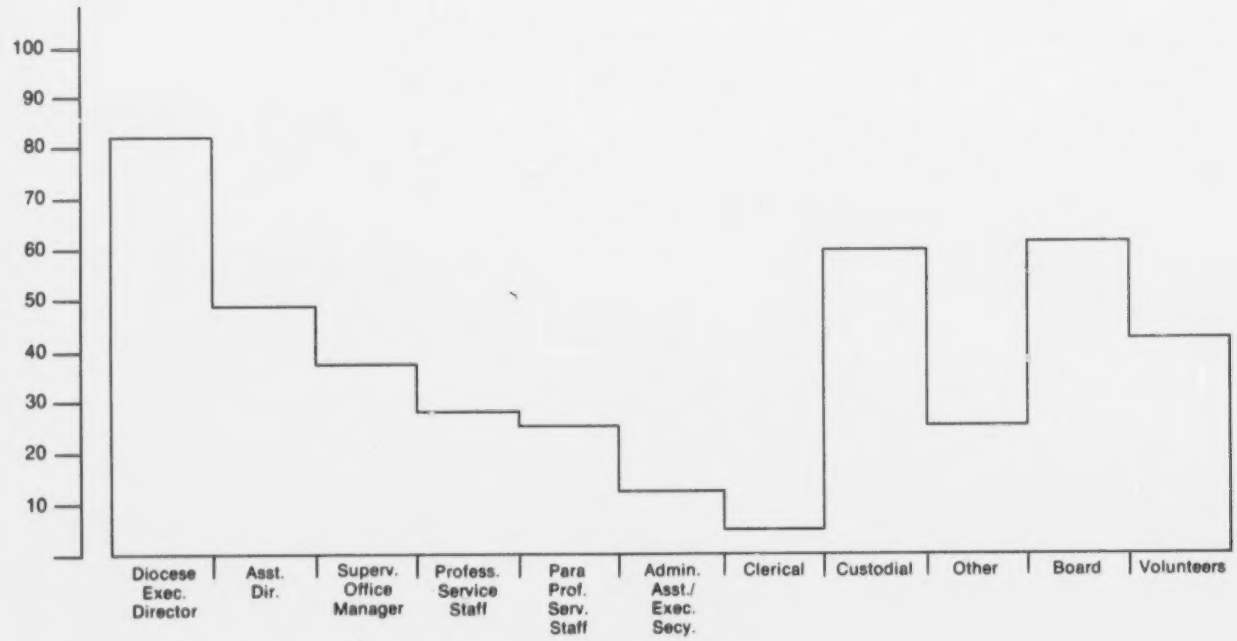
Category	Female		Male		Total
	# of Pers.	%	# of Pers.	%	# of Pers.
All Categories	66,607	59.4	45,586	40.6	112,193
Total Paid Staff	21,936	73.8	8,709	26.2	30,645
Diocesan/Executive Director	20	16.8	99	83.2	119
Assistant/Associate Branch/Department and/or Affiliated Institution Director	716	50.2	711	49.8	1,427
Office Manager/ Program Manager	1,128	62.8	668	37.2	1,796
Professional Service Staff	7,352	71.5	2,930	28.5	10,282
Para-Professional Service Staff	5,162	72.7	1,939	27.3	7,101
Administrative Assistant/Executive Secretary	458	87.0	68	13.0	526
Clerical	3,247	93.1	241	6.9	3,488
Custodial/Maintenance	720	40.4	1,063	59.6	1,783
Other Personnel	3,133	76.0	990	24.0	4,123
Board Members	3,183	38.0	5,194	62.0	8,377
Volunteers	41,488	56.7	31,683	43.3	73,171

Chart 2

Comparison of Sex According to Personnel Category



FEMALE PERSONNEL



MALE PERSONNEL

Chart 3

Breakdown of Agencies According to Number of Staff Persons

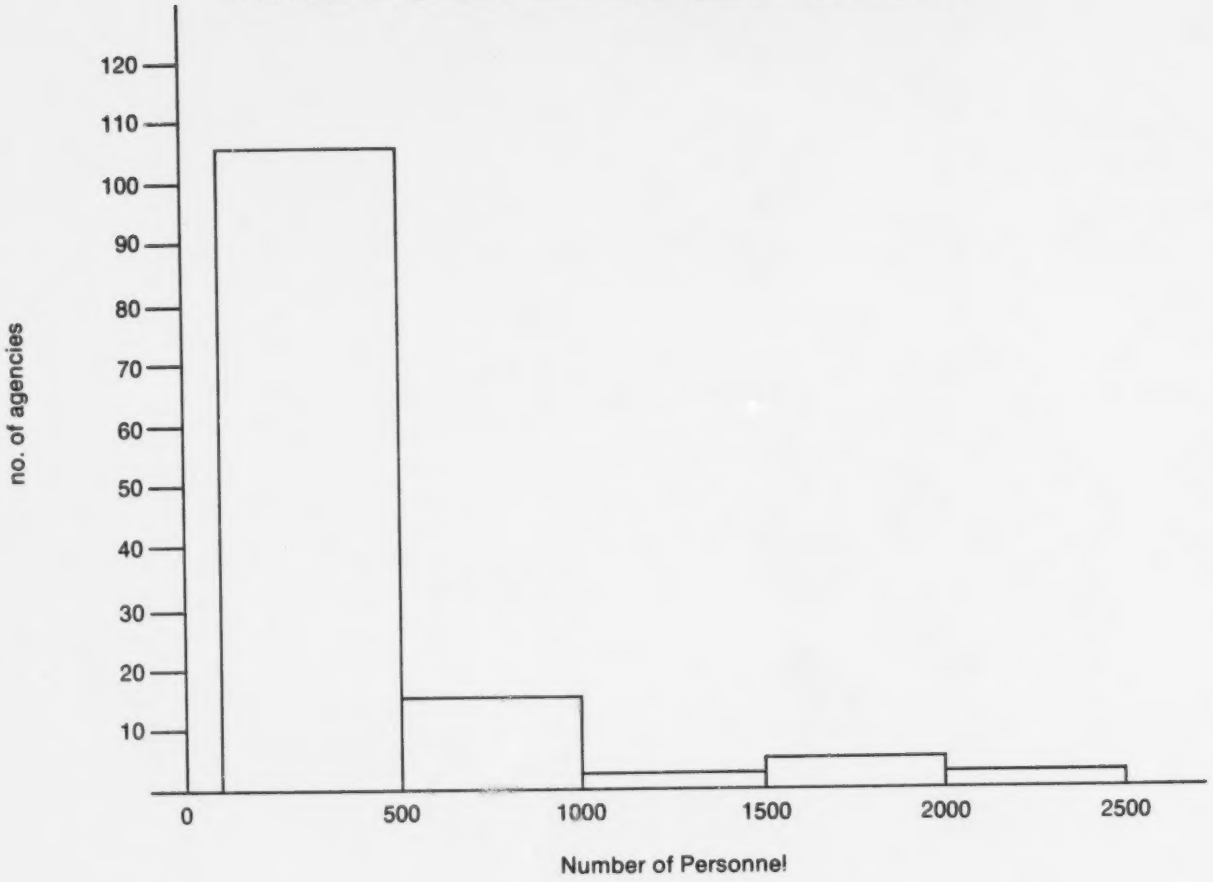


Chart 4

Breakdown of Agencies with Staffs Smaller than 500 Persons

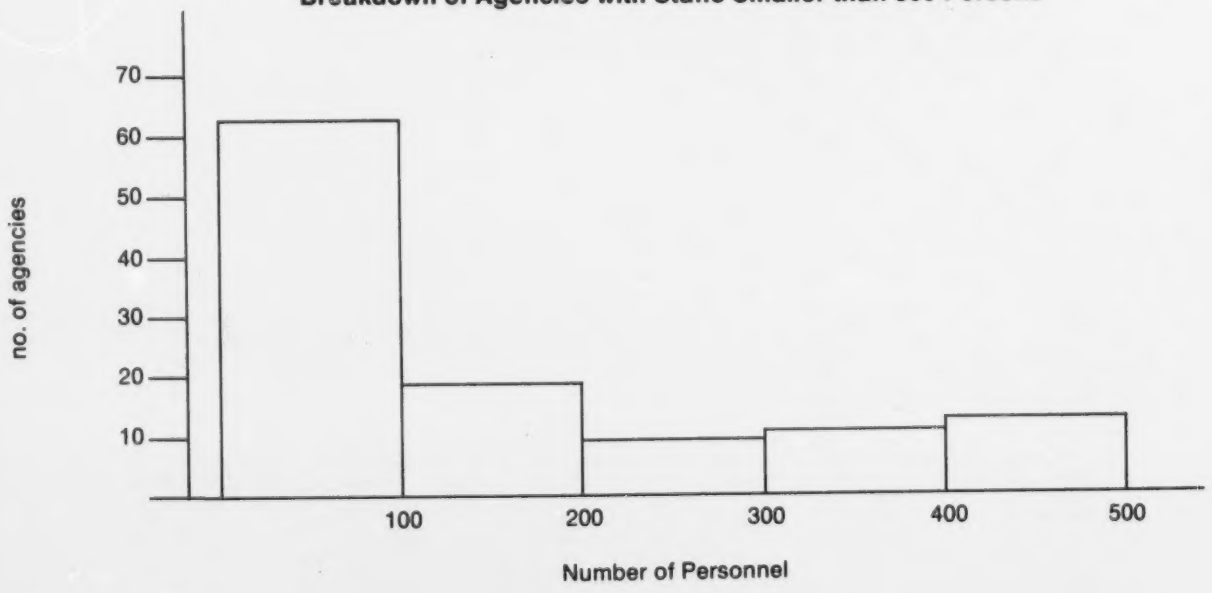


Table 4—CETA-Sponsored Personnel

Number of Dioceses Reporting CETA-Sponsored Personnel	69
Number of CETA-Sponsored Personnel in 1980	1,300
Full-Time	765
Part-Time	535

Table 5—Volunteer Activities

Number of Volunteers in 1980	95,089
Number of Volunteers Recruited in 1980	44,990
Number of Specially Trained Volunteers	50,852
Number of Agency Level Volunteers	30,911
Number of Parish Level Volunteers	61,100

A careful reader will note that the number of volunteers, 95,089, reported in Table 5 is larger than the number of volunteers reported in Tables 2 and 3. Several dioceses, unable to report sex or ethnicity on parish level volunteers, omitted this group from their reports, accounting for the difference.

SECTION 3—FINANCES

Data for 1980 on the amount and source of funds, and the relative position of funding sources, reflect a continuation of what has emerged as a durable trend, although there are interesting variations.

Again, 1980 shows continuation of the steady growth trend, and, in this one year, a substantial increase in the total income in cash and in kind in most of our agencies and institutions. The total income of agencies and institutions affiliated with the National Conference of Catholic Charities, as reported by 80% of the membership, was $523,896,825. If one were to assume that the non-reporting agencies fell into the same relationship to the whole as the reporting agencies, which a quick survey of reporting and non-reporting agencies does support, one can project a total income figure of well over $650,000,000.

We are a large and significant component in the voluntary sector of the field of social welfare in the USA.

Income from government fees and grants reached a total of $243,363,054. Here again, there was a substantial increase over the $202 million in 1979. However, because of the sizeable increases in many of the other sources of funds, the proportion of funds from the tax dollar came to 48% against 51.9% in 1979. This is not a very significant change and it may not represent a real change but, rather, a reflection of the differences in the agencies reporting. This year, we included two large metropolitan dioceses which did not report in 1979 and which receive a very large amount of money from Federal and State sources. A few of the dioceses which reported in 1979 and which did not report in 1980 were from parts of the country where there is little or no State money and much less Federal money being allocated to the voluntary sector, particularly to Catholic Charities.

Actually there were increases in every form of cash income: United Way Funds were up by over $2 million; Foundation Grants up by over $5 million; Investment Income up by approximately $3 million;

program service fees up by a substantial $35 million, approximately; Catholic Charities Appeals up by $4 million; Diocesan Grants from a combined appeal up by $6 million; and "Other" Contributions more than doubled. The one item that went down was fundraising through special programs, or for special programs, which was reduced by about 50%. It may only mean that these were reported differently. Rather than reporting them under special fundraising events, they may have been included with "Other" contributions. This may be, as we noted, more a factor of the Dioceses reporting and non-reporting than an actual change, so that we should not read too much into these shifts. However, it is heartening that we continue to grow. Moreover, the support given to the agencies by government, by United Funds, and by foundations, indicates that Catholic Charities is a respected agency in the community. In addition, the increases from individual contributors in the communities in which the services are being provided, reflect the respect of the people for what they see the program accomplishing in their own neighborhoods.

What the data do not indicate is a major investment of the agencies' funds in the fundraising effort. Less than one-half of one percent of the income of the agencies is allocated to fundraising efforts. This, again, may be partly a factor in the way in which fundraising efforts are reported. There is a cost to securing United Funds. There is a cost to securing foundation grants. There is a cost to securing program service fees. But since these may be carried by the administrative staff, they are absorbed into the administrative costs of the agency. Unless there is a functional reporting system in effect, the actual cost of securing the funds may not be visible. A reasonable investment of agency income in fundraising needs to be considered seriously in 1981 and 1982, however, because funds will not continue to come in unless such efforts are supported as other activities are supported, because of increased competition in the independent sector for the voluntary dollar.

The data on funding deserve the attention of both national and diocesan Boards of Directors, Executives, and staffs, particularly in light of the environment in which our agencies will be seeking funding during the decade of the '80s. The present social and political climate of the country, changes in the Federal role in carrying out its constitutional responsibility to provide for the general welfare, if they succeed, and changes in the tax structure, threaten many traditional sources of support.

A recent study of Child Welfare agencies, by the Child Welfare League of America, for example, reported that the median income of agencies in 1979–80 was $984,850, 55% of which was from Government sources, with United Way Funds contributing 16%, investments 8%, fees 7%, and contributions 5%. With less government money available, these agencies, like Catholic Charities, will turn to other community sources of funding.

Disbursements

Disbursements or expenditures during 1980 again, as in 1979 and in previous years, approximated the income in the usual pattern of a responsible nonprofit agency. In most instances, income

Chart 5

Trend Chart of Major Cash Income Sources

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Government	43%	45%	46%	51%	51.9%	48.0%
Fees	14%	16%	17%	18%	18.7%	23.2%
Church*	17%	20%	18%	17%	13.3%	15.8%
United Funds	14%	11%	11%	9%	11.0%	8.7%

(*includes items 4,6,7,8 and 9, Table 6)

and outgo were in balance, with some few agencies indicating small deficits and fewer still reporting any carryover.

The allocation of resources was 79.9% in program service expenses, 19.6% in management and general expenses, and, as noted earlier, only 0.5% in fundraising expenses. With approximately half the income in 1978, 1979, and 1980 coming from tax-based sources, either Federal, State or local, and with the strong intention of the Federal Government to withdraw largely from this effort, the Catholic Charities agencies, along with their fellow workers in the voluntary nonprofit sector, need to give much greater consideration to increased and intensified fundraising efforts. Less than one-half of one percent of income is going to the maintenance of an effort which is currently bringing in 50% of the funds and may, in 1982, of necessity, bring in 75% or more. There probably ought to be a greater investment in fundraising, either individually through Catholic Charities appeals, or in a cooperative effort with other Catholic Charities agencies in a "coordinated appeal," with a national thrust to bring the message of Catholic Charities and its potential for good in the community to the attention of the people of the country.

Table 6—Income Sources

Category	Amount	% of Cash Income
Total Cash Income	$506,610,752	100.0
1. United Funds	44,201,748	8.7
2. Government Fees and Grants	243,363,054	48.0
3. Foundation Grants	8,299,003	1.6
4. Investment Income	10,232,521	2.0
5. Program Service Fees	117,748,421	23.2
6. Catholic Charities Appeal	20,149,637	4.0
7. Diocesan Grants	19,713,093	3.9
8. Other Contributions	24,536,351	4.8
9. Fundraising	4,539,351	1.1
10. Other	13,827,573	2.7
Total In-Kind Income	$ 17,286,073	100.0
11. In-Kind Salary Contributions (priests and religious)	$ 8,479,673	49.1
12. In-Kind Space and Facilities Contribution ($ value)	5,932,538	34.3
13. Other In-Kind Contributions	2,873,862	16.6
Total Cash and In-Kind Income	$523,896,825	

Chart 6

Proportionate Cash Income Representation By Sources

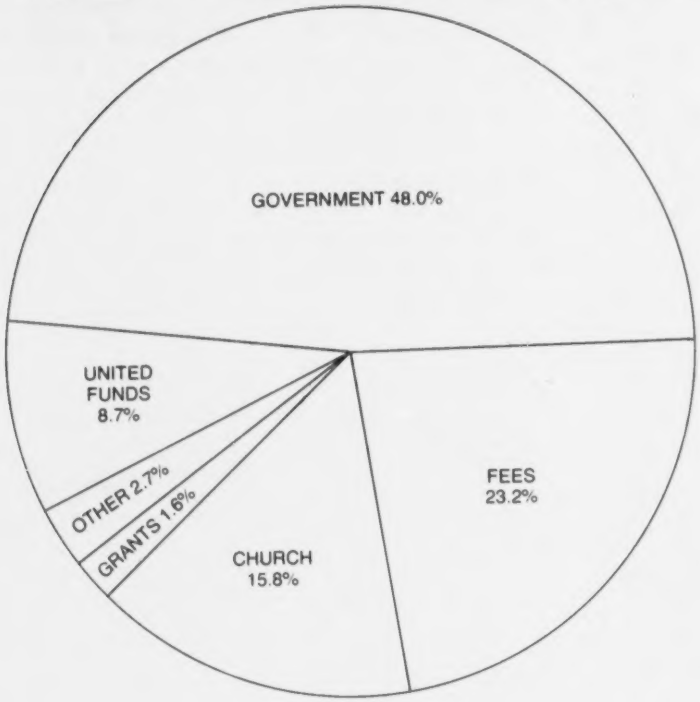


Chart 7

Expenditures

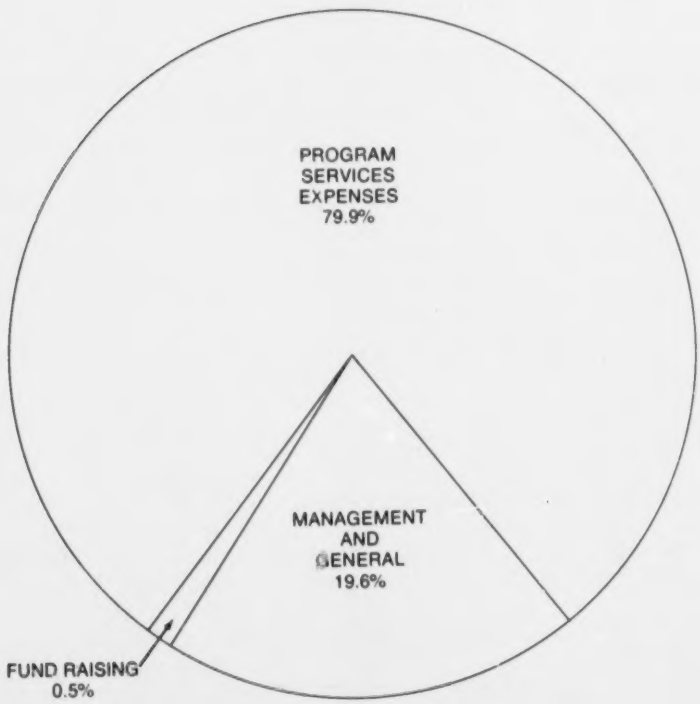


Table 7—Expenditures

Category	Amount	% of Total Disbursement
Program Services Expenses	$392,625,430	79.9
Fundraising Expenses	2,464,656	0.5
Management and General Expenses	96,141,757	19.6
Total	$491,231,843	100.00

SECTION 4—OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Organization of Dioceses for Family Life Services and Activities

This special section is included for 1980 and will be continued for the decade of the '80s because of the commitment of the National Conference of Catholic Charities to active cooperation with the NCCB/USCC Bishops' Plan for Pastoral Action for Family Ministry and their focus on strengthening family life in the Church during this decade.

The following Tables 8 a and b report on the organization of the dioceses for family life responsibilities and on the diocesan program carrying out the Bishops' Plan. Table 8 indicates that in 26 of the responding dioceses (21.7%) responsibility for the Diocesan Family Life Program is vested in the Catholic Charities Agency. In four of these 26, the Director of Catholic Charities served also as the Director of Family Life Activities. In the other 22, a Family Life Director was appointed who, as a full-time or part-time responsibility, carried the responsibility for Family Life Activities under the general direction of the Director of Catholic Charities.

In 91 (75.8%) of the dioceses, there was an independent office and function for Family Life Activities separate from the Catholic Charities Office, with the Director of Family Life and the Director of Catholic Charities each either reporting directly to the Bishop or reporting to the Bishop through a Vicar for Social Concerns. Since separate offices are the predominant pattern, Catholic Charities organizations need to continue to give attention to sustaining their participation in the Bishops' Plan as well as cooperation with the Family Life Director. It is encouraging to see that in 88 of the dioceses there are Family Life Committees responsible for seeing that the plan is carried out and that these apparently have been meeting regularly, an average of eight times during 1980.

Less encouraging was the figure showing that only 64 of the 120 dioceses reporting, or 53.3%, had developed a Diocesan Plan for coordinating the activities of participating agencies and organizations for implementation of the Bishops' Plan, and only 44, or 36.7%, had a plan for reporting the results.

Table 8—Family Life Relationship

Number of Catholic Charities Agencies Carrying Responsibility for Diocesan Family Life Program	26

a. Family Life Directors

	Number of Dioceses	% of Dioceses Responding
Number of Family Life Directors Responsible to the Director of Catholic Charities	22	18.3
Number of Dioceses with a Separate Family Life Office with its own Director	91	75.8
Other	7	5.8

b. Implementation of Bishops' Plan

Number of Catholic Charities Directors Responsible for Implementing the Bishops' Pastoral on Family Ministry for the Diocese	14
Number of Family Life Directors Responsible for Implementing the Bishops' Pastoral on Family Ministry for the Diocese	83
Number of Dioceses with Arrangement for Implementation of Bishops' Pastoral other than by Catholic Charities Director or Family Life Director	13
Number of Dioceses with Family Life Committee (Planning Team)	88
Number of Family Life Committees with Members from Catholic Charities	69
Average Number of Times Committee Met in 1980	8
Number of Dioceses with Plan for Coordinating Activities of Participating Agencies and Organizations for Implementation of Bishops' Plan	64
Number of Dioceses with Plan for Reporting Results	44

Table 9—United Way Relationship

Number of Dioceses Participating in Local United Way	102

PART II—SERVICES AND ACTIVITIES

This section contains the data on the output of the reporting agencies. It tells in the first section of this part what services are provided through the efforts of the volunteer, professional, and supporting staffs of the organizations reporting.

It shows what we have done with the funds provided from the sources listed in Part I and also contains information on the population groups to whom the efforts were directed. The data substantiate in still another fashion the tremendous contribution made by these agencies and institutions to the relief of suffering and the prevention of breakdown when crises occur in the lives of people. They report services and other activities directed toward the improvement in people's capacity for satisfactory social functioning and their ability to fulfill their social roles and responsibilities.

Section 2 contains the data on the other types of activities of the diocesan agencies directed toward the achievement of a more just and a more compassionate social order in which government assumes its rightful responsibility "to provide for the general welfare" and to assure a satisfactory quality of life to its citizens.

Section 3 contains the data on the efforts of the agencies to contribute to the building of community among people, by means of convening community groups at the diocesan and neighborhood level, in order to increase their understanding of the social situation and their social consciousness. Such activity is based on the premise that with increased understanding of the true nature and extent of social injustice present in our communities, and through greater understanding of their neighbors' needs, people will be moved to compassionate response in service and to an action response in justice. During 1980, the member agencies continued to move slowly, but continuously, toward fully actualizing in program these three defined roles adopted by the Conference in 1972.

As Chart 8 and Tables 10 through 15 indicate, all of the responding dioceses were providing social services, and many of the dioceses a range of other human services in such fields as health, education, recreation, housing (particularly housing for the elderly), employment placement and legal services where communities lacked such resources and the need was great (Table 15). In fact, in the service category, not only were the 120 reporting diocesan agencies engaged in the provision of social services, but four member institutions reported on their social service program in dioceses from which no report was received from Catholic Charities, so, actually, our social service category includes 124 dioceses, although only 120 Diocesan Catholic Charities Agencies per se responded to the questionnaire.

Ninety-one percent (91%) of the dioceses reported activities in the area of humanizing and transforming the social order, an increase of 4% over 1979, as Tables 16 through 19 show. Again in 1980, as in 1979, more agencies were engaged in direct action to influence legislation and public policy implementation than were undertaking the slower and more difficult route of developing, through community organization and community program development, the ability of the people in the community to engage in social action for their own benefit, and in relation to the needs and concerns of their own communities.

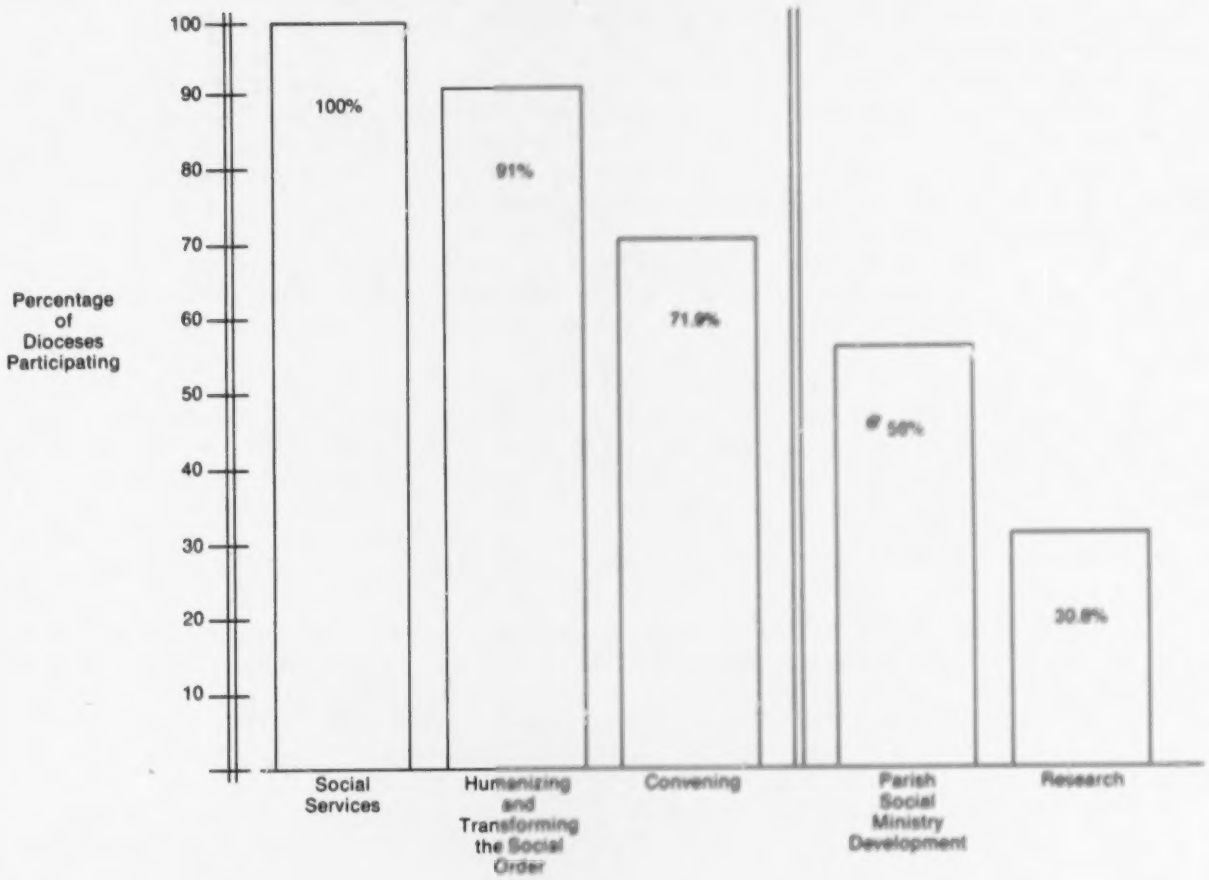
A total of 87 dioceses responded that they were active in convening activities to increase the awareness of the Christian community of the needs of others in the community and of the social injustices existing around them. This was 71.9% of the total. Again, in this activity, there is reflected a sizeable increase. In 1979, only 65% of the reporting member agencies were engaged in such activities.

SECTION 1—SOCIAL SERVICES

Again in 1980, as in 1979, this section is divided into five areas. Four of these represent discrete target populations, including families and children, youth, the aging, and the handicapped and ill. The total of these four represents the total of services provided. The fifth area is for "populations at high risk" and thereby includes various populations which are "sub-sets" of the first four categories and are not additive. Again, here, as in 1979, this fifth group of sub-sets was selected because of the interest of a large number of the agencies in these population groups.

Chart 8

Agency Involvement in the Functions of Catholic Charities



Families and Children

In reference to services to families and children, as noted earlier, we had better than a 100% response. Institutions and agencies in 124 dioceses responded that they served a total of 580,387 families, which included 1,275,138 persons. Table 10, which reports the services provided, and the number of persons served in each of them under the category of families and children, shows the continuing growth in this area. Only two services served fewer people in 1980 than in 1979. There was an actual reduction in homemaker service from 11,996 individuals to 6,223, cutting the program almost in half, although 22 dioceses continued as they had in 1979 to provide this service. Since these services are largely dependent upon public subsidy, it may be that there has been a serious reduction in public contribution toward this service and therefore an essential reduction in the number of persons served. A similar reduction occurred in Emergency Shelter from 33,446 persons served to 18,208, although the number of dioceses providing Emergency Services increased from 44 to 53. In 1980, we listed the same categories of Services to Families and Children as in 1979, but provided opportunity for the agencies to report and identify other services. Interestingly, only 6.6% of the total services provided fell into this category and only 8 dioceses were involved. This effort was made to see if we had developed any significant services reported under "Other" which should be listed in the future years, but we found that the eight dioceses were providing a wide scatter of services which did not warrant establishing a separate category. It appears that the categories covered now under Services to Families and Children do provide opportunity for the very large majority of the services to be reported.

Youth

Table 11, Services to Youth, shows an increase in the number of dioceses with particular programs directed to youth. Ninety-nine percent of the dioceses reported programs in this area. Again, here, the categories listed seem to cover the range of services provided with a total number of 352,527 youth being served.

Aging

Services to the Aging, as special programs, were provided in 90% of the Dioceses, 109 agencies so reporting serving a total of 419,799 persons.

Mentally and Physically Ill or Handicapped

Services to the mentally ill or retarded or the physically ill or handicapped are reported in Table 13, sub-tables (a) through (c). Eighty-three dioceses responded that they provided services to the physically ill or handicapped representing 68.6% of the reporting total. Again, here, the range of services listed seem to cover all the major categories. The only additional service offered by less than one percent of the dioceses was transportation service to this group of people.

Seventy-four (74) or 61% of the dioceses served the mentally ill or retarded as a special category, with the listed services covering those provided. No additional services were reported.

An increasing number of dioceses reported Services to Drug Abusers and Alcoholics, a total of 73 or 60.3%. This is a sizeable increase from 1979 when a maximum of 49 dioceses reported providing counseling or other types of services to this population group. The total number of persons served was 127,560, an increase from 33,755 in 1979.

Services to Populations at High Risk (Unmarried Parents, Abused Children and Adults, Refugees and Other Immigrants)

Table 14 tabulates "Services to Populations at High Risk" and in its several sub-divisions selects out areas of critical need. Most of these tables contain information that should be of use to the agencies and require little further comment. The significant item that should arouse particular interest is the continuing emphasis on Services to Unmarried Parents and the tremendous contribution that is being made by Catholic Charities to this population group. One hundred and sixteen (116) of the 120 reporting dioceses have programs in this area of service serving a total of 51,797 individuals, of whom 34,223 were unmarried mothers. The number of completed adoptions was 4,528, an increase from the 1979 figure of 4,513.

A table that has been improved over 1979 is the report on Services to Refugees and Other Immigrants. For the last several years we have included data on Indochinese Refugees, but because of a shift in the migration pattern, we have, for 1980, collected data under the categories of Cuban, Other Western Hemisphere, Southeast Asian, European, and Other Migrants. One hundred and eight (108) dioceses reported providing services to these population groups. Not all of the migration and resettlement services in the 164 dioceses funded through USCC contracts are conducted through the Catholic Charities Offices. There are some dioceses that provide Refugee Resettlement Services in which there are no Catholic Charities Offices. There are other dioceses where the refugee resettlement services are carried in an independent agency, even though there is a Catholic Charities Service to Families and Children existing in the diocese. The predominant pattern, however, is for refugee resettlement services to be a responsibility of the Diocesan Charities Office (108 of 164 or 66%).

The reported statistics indicate that Southeast Asian refugees are by far the largest population group receiving services. All Catholic Charities providing services to refugees are providing services to Southeast Asians. Eighty-three percent (83%) are serving Cubans, 23% refugees from other parts of the Western Hemisphere, and 34% European. In addition, 39% reported over 6,000 refugees as being from other parts of the world, or listed a total in this category without any differentiation. During 1980, Catholic Charities Offices provided resettlement services to a total of 356,744 persons.

Chart 9

Comparison of Population Groups Served

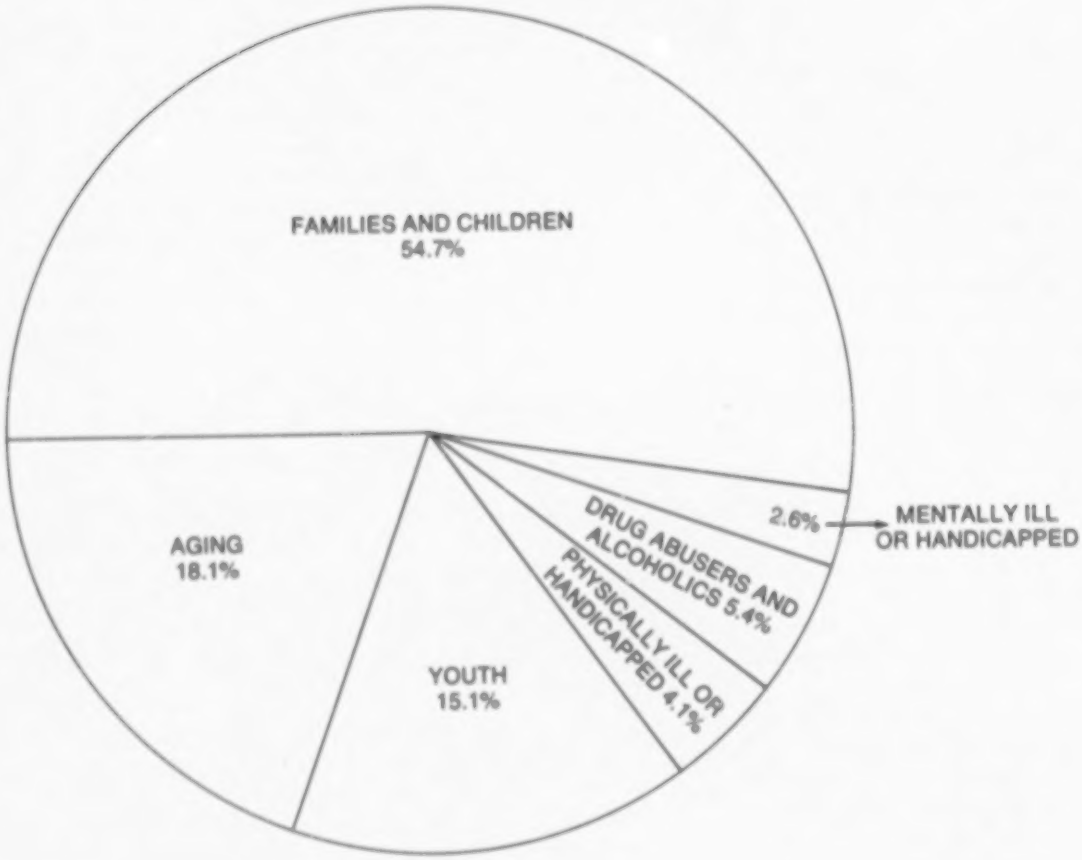


Table 10—Services to Families and Children

124 Total Number of Dioceses Serving Families and Children
1,275,138 Total Number of Individuals Served
580,387 Total Number of Families Served

Category	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Number of Persons Served
Counseling	116	95.9	518,565
Natural Family Planning	47	38.8	22,913
Adoption Services	106	87.6	44,597
Foster Family Care	92	76.0	21,686
Group Home Care	30	24.8	11,439
Institutional Care	37	30.6	8,644
Homemaker Service	22	18.2	6,223
Day Care	38	31.4	15,483
Socialization Activities	51	42.1	98,132
Access Services	76	62.8	233,867
Emergency Shelter	53	43.8	18,208
Emergency Financial Assistance	100	82.6	431,275
Other	8	6.6	69,130

Table 11—Services to Youth

120 Total Number of Dioceses Serving Youth
352,527 Total Number of Youth Served

Category	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Number of Persons Served
Counseling	88	72.9	70,084
Foster Family Care	54	44.6	8,174
Group Home Care	41	33.9	7,179
Institutional Care	44	36.4	9,343
Day Care	25	20.7	5,823

Table 11—Services to Youth (continued)

Category	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Number of Persons Served
Socialization Activities	47	38.8	205,623
Access Services	48	39.7	23,992
Emergency Shelter	32	26.4	6,080
Emergency Assistance	32	26.4	49,788
Other	2	1.7	2,000

Table 12—Services to the Aging

109 Total Number of Dioceses Serving the Aging
419,799 Total Number of Aging Individuals Served

Category	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Number of Persons Served
Counseling	79	65.3	66,314
Foster Family Care	6	4.9	603
Group Home Care	10	8.3	1,049
Institutional Care	42	34.7	20,596
Homemaker Services	37	30.6	16,805
Day Care	19	15.7	31,721
Socialization Activities	56	46.3	242,063
Access Services	73	60.3	171,250
Emergency Shelter	17	14.0	2,147
Emergency Assistance	54	44.6	22,261

Table 13—Services to the Mentally Ill or Retarded or Physically Ill or Handicapped

a. Services to the Physically Ill or Handicapped

83 Total Number of Dioceses Serving the Physically Ill or Handicapped
95,327 Total Number of Physically Ill or Handicapped Individuals Served

Category	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Number of Persons Served
Counseling	54	44.6	28,844
Foster Family Care	10	8.3	149
Group Home Care	11	9.1	188
Institutional Care	20	16.5	57,236
Homemaker Service	19	15.7	21,138
Day Care	10	8.3	186
Socialization Activities	24	19.8	9,732
Access Services	55	45.5	20,408
Transportation	1	0.8	1,639

b. Services to the Mentally Ill or Retarded

74 Total Number of Dioceses Serving the Mentally Ill or Retarded
60,608 Total Number of Mentally Ill or Retarded Individuals Served

Category	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Number of Persons Served
Counseling	50	41.3	40,208
Foster Family Care	11	9.1	290
Group Home Care	18	14.9	1,094
Institutional Care	23	19.0	5,245
Day Care	13	10.7	3,613
Socialization Activities	25	20.7	5,361
Access Services	45	37.2	10,632

c. Services to Drug Abusers and Alcoholics

73 Total Number of Dioceses Serving Drug Abusers and Alcoholics
127,560 Total Number of Drug Abusers and Alcoholics Served

Category	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Number of Persons Served
Counseling	58	47.9	22,339
Foster Family Care	3	2.5	216
Group Home Care	5	4.1	747
Institutional Care	16	13.2	6,906
Socialization Activities	15	12.4	90,881
Access Services	49	40.5	14,885
Preventive Education	1	0.8	3,922

Table 14—Services to Populations at High Risk

a. Services to Unmarried Parents

116 Total Number of Dioceses Serving Unmarried Parents
51,797 Total Number of Unmarried Parents Served

Category	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Number of Persons Served
Counseling—Unmarried Mothers	109	90.1	34,223
Counseling—Unmarried Fathers	99	81.8	8,383
Adoption Services (completed adoptions)	96	79.3	4,528
Foster Care	73	60.3	6,035
Institutional Care	28	23.1	1,912
Group Home Care	27	22.3	947
Socialization Activities	29	24.0	6,453
Access Services	62	51.2	27,176
Other	2	1.7	848

b. Services to Abused Children

78 Total Number of Dioceses Serving Abused Children
13,312 Total Number of Abused Children Served

Category	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Number of Persons Served
Counseling	59	48.8	10,709
Emergency Shelter	30	24.8	2,892
Foster Care	7	5.8	667
Institutional Care	10	8.3	240
Access Services	8	6.6	315
Other	13	10.7	1,840

c. Services to Abused Adults

66 Total Number of Dioceses Serving Abused Adults
7,244 Total Number of Abused Adults Served

Category	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Number of Persons Served
Counseling	54	44.6	5,269
Emergency Shelter	25	20.7	2,217
Other	24	19.8	2,245

d. Services to Divorced and Separated Persons

86 Total Number of Dioceses Serving Divorced and Separated Persons
58,016 Total Number of Divorced and Separated Persons Served

Category	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Number of Persons Served
Counseling	69	57.0	25,666
Socialization Activities	37	20.6	23,395
Access Services	46	38.0	20,218

e. Services to Prisoners and Probationers

52 Total Number of Dioceses Serving Prisoners and Probationers
37,827 Total Number of Prisoners and Probationers Served

Category	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Number of Persons Served
Counseling	41	33.9	15,756
Institutional Care	4	3.3	508
Group Home Care	5	4.1	2,560
Socialization Activities	15	12.4	9,076
Access Services	28	23.1	18,533

f. Services to Military Families

29 Total Number of Dioceses Serving Military Families
2,476 Total Number of Military Families Served
3,158 Total Number of Individuals in Military Families Served

Category	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Number of Persons Served
Counseling	17	14.0	1,204
Socialization Activities	1	0.8	3
Access Services	14	11.6	1,948
Emergency Assistance	7	5.8	560

g. Services to Native Americans

35 Total Number of Dioceses Serving Native Americans
12,542 Total Number of Native Americans Served

Category	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Number of Persons Served
Counseling	23	19.0	3,361
Adoption Services	8	6.6	35
Foster Family Care	2	1.7	9
Group Home Care	5	4.1	23
Institutional Care	5	4.1	28
Day Care	1	0.8	400
Socialization Activities	6	5.0	1,282
Access Services	11	9.1	2,698
Emergency Shelter	6	5.0	680
Emergency Financial Assistance	17	14.0	8,329

h. Services to Refugees and Other Immigrants

	Cuban	Southeast Asian	Western Hemisphere	European	Other	Total
Total Number of Dioceses Providing Services to Refugees	85	102	23	35	40	108
Total Number of Refugees Served	43,748	264,151	33,967	8,060	6,818	356,744

	Cuban		Southeast Asian		Western Hemisphere		European		Other		Total	
	No. Resp.	No. Served	No. Resp.	No. Served	No. Resp.	No. Served	No. Resp.	No. Served	No. Resp.	No. Served	No. Resp.	No. Served
Counseling	64	17,288	70	51,134	19	24,121	22	3,240	26	2,020	80	97,803
Day Care	1	4	11	1,550	0	0	1	2	2	13	12	1,569
Socialization	24	3,791	47	40,700	3	5,717	4	308	12	568	49	51,084
Access Services	58	17,144	80	94,181	13	5,371	17	3,595	23	2,374	83	122,665
Emergency Shelter	45	5,492	36	8,039	3	127	4	33	6	484	51	14,175
Emergency Assistance	58	13,684	62	34,909	9	1,791	8	864	17	712	76	51,960
Sponsorship	57	22,388	75	28,127	4	70	16	864	22	649	83	52,098
Other	20	7,304	35	15,934	6	1,174	10	687	5	1,460	40	26,559

SECTION 2—OTHER HUMAN SERVICES

In this section, Tables 15a through f report for 1980, as for 1979, the wide range of human services which Diocesan Catholic Charities and related agencies and institutions provide in addition to the social services which are their primary responsibility. The tables show the flexibility with which Catholic Charities respond to need in their regions and communities.

Table 15—Other Human Services

a. Health Services

55 Total Number of Dioceses Providing Health Services
45% Percentage of Total Responding Dioceses

Category	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Number of Persons Served
Home Health Care	19	15.7	7,033
Health Clinics	21	17.3	59,436
Institutional Nursing Care	15	12.4	4,051
Other	36	29.8	97,791

b. Education Services

87 Total Number of Dioceses Providing Education Services
72% Percentage of Total Responding Dioceses

Category	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Number of Persons Served
Family Life Education	65	53.7	90,705
Adult Basic Education	24	19.8	33,867
Other	49	40.5	51,363

c. Recreation

55 Total Number of Dioceses Providing Recreational Services
45% Percentage of Total Responding Dioceses

Category	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Number of Persons Served
Summer Camp	27	22.3	26,489
Neighborhood Center	24	19.8	82,689
Scouts	15	12.4	90,696
Sports	16	13.2	201,707
Golden Age/Senior Citizen	25	20.7	87,881
Other	21	17.3	35,391

d. Employment Services

58 Total Number of Dioceses Providing Employment Services
48% Percentage of Total Responding Dioceses

Category	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Number of Persons Served
Job Development	44	36.4	13,816
Job Training	24	19.8	4,932
Other	30	24.8	33,574

e. Legal Services

39 Total Number of Dioceses Providing Legal Services
32% Percentage of Total Responding Dioceses

Category	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Number of Persons Served
Legal Advice	18	14.8	19,146
Legal Representation	11	9.1	1,579
Other	25	20.7	13,298

f. Housing Services

66 Total Number of Dioceses Providing Housing Services
55% Percentage of Total Responding Dioceses

Category	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Number of Persons Served
Total Number of Housing Units for The Elderly	31	25.6	8,715
Total Number of Housing Units for Families	13	10.7	2,643
General Housing Search	34	28.1	17,376
Other	32	26.4	13,760

SECTION 3—HUMANIZING AND TRANSFORMING THE SOCIAL ORDER

In this section, Tables 16, 17, 18, and 19 report the detailed activities of the Diocesan Catholic Charities in their effort to achieve a more just social order. As noted at the beginning of this part, 89.3% of the dioceses, a total of 108, are active in directly influencing legislative action by having their staff or Board members or other volunteers bring to the attention of legislators or administrative bodies of government the needs of the people whom they are serving which require governmental intervention and support. The issues in descending order about which the dioceses were most concerned are reported in Table 16. Almost all of the dioceses that were engaged in legislative action were concerned, in order of importance, first, about issues of the economy, and second about family life. Although 26 dioceses reported generally under the "Other" category, these, as in other instances, were very scattered or were not specified, so there was no additional information on which to base additional categories in this or future reports.

In Table 17a is reported the number of dioceses in which staff or Board members or volunteers of the agency are representing the agency's point of view and the needs of their constituencies on government committees or commissions, or who are providing consultation to public agencies and participating in the development or revision of regulations and programs. A total of 93 dioceses, or 76.9% of those responding, were active in this area in 1980.

In Sub-table b, under Table 17, we have, again, a rather disappointing figure of only 58 dioceses, or 47.9% of the agencies reporting, involved with the single State agency in the development of the Comprehensive Annual Services Plan. This is a figure that is of concern because more and more action in the allocation of resources and priorities of program will be established at the State level, and it is imperative that Catholic Charities constituencies' interests are properly represented, and that, in the allocation of resources, the sectarian agencies in the voluntary sector receive their fair share.

Table 18 reports the activities in community organizing, that is, contributing to the capacity of the members of the community to speak for themselves before legislative and administrative groups. An increasing number of agencies, annually, are taking on this task, as they are with Community Program Development as well, as reported in Table 19.

Table 16—Legislative Action

108 Number of Dioceses involved in Legislative Action

Issue Concern	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	National Level	State Level	Local Level
The Economy	106	87.6	69	91	79
Family Life	94	77.7	55	89	75
Abortion	80	66.1	51	76	63
Hunger and Nutrition	72	59.5	50	60	54
Housing	70	57.9	33	55	58
Energy	65	53.7	38	57	52
Criminal Justice	62	51.2	21	61	39
Handicapped	62	51.2	19	45	51
Minority Rights	61	50.4	31	53	52
International Justice	61	50.4	44	49	47
Health Care	60	49.6	21	56	48
Tax Issues	51	42.1	28	38	37
Education	45	37.2	11	40	34
Transportation	42	34.7	8	22	38
Agriculture and Rural	41	33.9	16	38	21
Land Use	30	24.8	10	22	18
Others	26	21.5	12	21	19

Table 17—Influencing Public Policy Implementation

a. General Policy

93 Number of Dioceses Involved with Influencing Public Policy

Type of Action	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Number of Responses	National Level	State Level	Local Level
Government Committees or Commissions	76.9	62.8	31	241	297
Consultation to Public Agencies	80	66.1	286	900	1328
Participation in Development or Revision of Regulation	74	61.1	154	564	478

b. Title XX—Comprehensive Annual Services Plan

Type of Involvement	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Number of Responses
Needs Assessment	47.9	58
Resource Allocation	40.5	49
Program Development	46.3	56

Table 18—Community Organizing

88 Number of Dioceses Involved in Community Organizing

Issue Concern	Number of Responses	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Number of Groups Involved
Family Life	58	47.9	493
The Economy	56	46.3	527
Hunger and Nutrition	42	34.7	621
Housing	39	32.2	589
Abortion	38	31.4	299
Criminal Justice	36	29.8	175
International Justice	36	29.8	233
Handicapped	36	29.8	315
Minority Rights	33	27.3	216
Energy	32	26.4	95
Health Care	29	24.0	200
Education	27	22.3	175
Tax Issues	25	20.7	87
Agriculture and Rural Life	22	18.2	43
Transportation	20	16.5	75
Land Use	10	8.3	22
Other	28	23.1	640

Table 19—Community Program Development

76 Number of Dioceses Involved in Community Program Development

Community Programs	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Number of Programs
Cooperative Organizations	35	28.9	141
Housing Corporations	33	27.3	91
Neighborhood Councils	32	26.4	133
Senior Citizen's Centers	49	40.5	308
Economic Development Corporation	17	14.0	70
Health Care Centers	21	17.4	37
Other	33	27.3	257

SECTION 4—CONVENING

Tables 20 and 21 report on convening activities. Table 20 reflects the issues around which groups were convened, showing a continuing interest and concern with the economy and family life, and then, to a lesser degree, with a wide variety of issues partly reflecting local concerns in the various parts of the country. Table 21 reports on the types of groups convened and the total number of persons involved. Both these tables show the slow but steady growth in activity among the dioceses. The number of dioceses responding to the questions reported in Table 20 was 87 as against 68 in 1979.

Table 20—Convening - Issues

87 Number of Dioceses Involved in Convening

Convening Concern	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Total Number of Persons Involved	Number of Times Concern Addressed
Family Life	50	41.3	194,061	1,239
The Economy	43	35.5	16,375	848
Housing	37	30.6	7,797	658
Health Care	29	24.0	2,930	365
International Justice	29	24.0	9,682	1,582
Hunger and Nutrition	28	23.1	5,175	396
Abortion	26	21.5	14,847	537
Criminal Justice	26	21.5	3,913	125
Handicapped	25	20.7	9,729	362
Education	23	19.0	5,613	304
Energy	23	19.0	2,094	136
Minority Rights	21	17.4	6,406	1,498
Community Violence	18	14.9	1,707	94
Transportation	14	11.6	1,467	318
Tax Issues	14	11.6	4,215	87
Agriculture	12	9.9	4,133	140
Land Use	7	5.8	602	79
Other	41	33.9	16,551	731

Table 21—Convening—Type of Group

87 Number of Dioceses Involved in Convening

Type of Group Convened	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Total Number of Persons Involved	Number of Convenings
Parish	55	45.5	50,808	3,020
Neighborhood - Multi-Parish	42	34.7	26,257	1,091
Community/Diocese	64	52.9	47,177	921
Agency	44	36.4	9,614	622
Regional	34	28.1	9,333	174
Other	23	19.0	9,986	1,476

PART III—PARISH SOCIAL MINISTRY

In 1980, 70 dioceses (58%) responded that they had Parish Social Ministry programs. There are a total of 9,322 parishes in these 70 dioceses. Of these 9,322 parishes, 2,215 or 24%, have parish social ministry programs under the auspices of Catholic Charities. In addition, another 921 or 10% of the parishes in the responding dioceses have parish social ministry programs in operation independent of the Catholic Charities Agency. A total of 3,136, or 34% of all the parishes in the 70 responding dioceses have parish social ministry programs of some type.

Social services were provided through these programs in 2,335 parishes (74%) in 67 of the 70 responding dioceses.

There were 1,338 parishes (42%) in 43 of the responding dioceses which were involved in activities of humanizing and transforming the social order.

Twelve hundred and three (1203) parish social ministry programs (38%) in 42 dioceses were involved in convening activities.

In the 70 responding dioceses with Parish Social Ministry Programs under the auspices of Catholic Charities, 32 reported a full-time director responsible for implementation of the program, and 21 others had part-time directors. In addition, 58 agencies employed a total of 495 staff persons to work in the Parish Social Ministry Program. One hundred and sixty-five (165) worked full-time, while 330 worked part-time. There were 310 staff persons operating in 24 diocesan programs who were employed directly by the parishes.

Of the 921 Independent Parish Programs, 395 parishes employed a total of 902 staff persons to implement the program.

Comparing 1978 and 1979 with 1980 indicates slow growth in the program, both in relation to the number of dioceses reaching out to parishes, and in the number and proportion of parishes participating. Only slightly more than half the reporting dioceses are engaged in parish Caritas development, and these are involving only 24% of all the parishes in their dioceses. The slow growth in this effort may be at least partially due to the fact that only 32 diocesan Catholic Charities have a full-time director for this program and another 21 have a staff member who has direction of Parish Social Ministry as one of his or her responsibilities.

This should be a matter of concern to NCCC members, nationally and locally. The Caritas Internationalis initiative for the 1980s calls for "restructuring Diocesan Caritas in a way to facilitate achievement of socio-pastoral objectives and the Christian renewal of community through Parish Based Caritas." The Bishops of the USA have called upon all parts of the Church to work together toward Parish Renewal. Catholic Charities' contribution to this renewal is not an insignificant one. Renewal cannot come without "community," and helping to create community is our particular competence.

Table 22—Deployment of Personnel in Parish Programs

70 Number of Diocesan Catholic Charities with Parish Social Ministry Programs
2,215 Parishes included in Catholic Charities' Parish Social Ministry Programs
921 Parishes in 46 of the 70 responding dioceses which operate programs independently

	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Number of Individuals
Full Time Directors Employed by Agency for Agency Program	32	26.4	32
Part Time Directors Employed by Agency for Agency Program	21	17.4	21
Full Time Staff Employed by Agency for Agency Program	30	24.8	165
Part Time Staff Employed by Agency for Agency Program	50	41.3	330
Staff Employed by Parishes for Agency Program	24	19.8	310
Staff Employed by Parishes for Independent Program	37	30.6	902
Parish Level Volunteers	65	53.7	61,100

Table 23—Parish Social Ministry Programs

a. Parish Programs

Type of Program	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Number of Parishes Involved
Social Service	67	55.4	2,335
Social Action	43	35.5	1,338
Convening	42	34.7	1,203

b. Social Service

Category	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Number of Parishes Involved
Counseling	52	43.0	1,207
Natural Family Planning	20	16.5	397
Homemaker Services	14	11.6	259
Day Care	12	9.9	198
Socialization Activities	38	31.4	1,259
Access Services	42	34.7	1,895
Emergency Shelter	19	15.7	181
Emergency Assistance	42	34.7	1,017
Other	18	14.9	514

c. Community Organization and Constituency Development

Concern	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Number of Parishes Involved
Hunger and Nutrition	24	19.8	706
Family Life	22	18.2	520
The Economy	20	16.5	360
Housing	20	16.5	167
Energy	19	15.7	293
International Justice	17	14.0	267
Handicapped	17	14.0	252
Abortion	16	13.2	479
Criminal Justice	16	13.2	70
Transportation	13	10.7	205
Health Care	13	10.7	167
Minority Rights	13	10.7	126
Education	11	9.1	162
Agriculture and Rural Life	9	7.4	130
Land Use	5	4.1	49
Tax Issues	4	3.3	75
Other	17	14.0	218

PART IV—RESEARCH

For the second year, we have sought data on research activities in our member agencies and institutions. Also, in 1979, a separate, more in-depth study was done on the agencies responding that they had administered a research program. This study gave us a better idea of how much and what type of research was being done by member agencies and institutions.

Although the number of research projects under way in our member agencies and institutions increased from 102 in 1979 to 124 in 1980, the number of agencies reporting research activity decreased from 51 to 37. This is, however, one more than the 36 who had responded in 1979 that they would be participating in research in 1980. In 1980, only 29 agencies responded that they were planning a research project in 1981.

As mentioned earlier in this report, in a time of budget constraints, agencies tend to invest their resources in direct services, in order to serve the greatest number of individuals. Research is necessary in social service agencies to determine the effectiveness and appropriateness of the services being provided. Research enables the agency to find out whether its services are indeed responsive to the needs of its clientele, and, if not, indicates the need for modification, and, in some cases, perhaps, the discontinuation of services, in order to develop a more cost-effective program, so that the greatest good for the greatest number actually can be realized.

Although the number of dioceses with either a full- or part-time director of research increased from 13 to 15 in 1980, an analysis of the data shows that only 19 of the agencies involved in research in

Table 24—Research

Agencies Engaged in Research in 1980	37
Agencies with Part Time Director of Research	10
Agencies with Full Time Director of Research	5
Research Studies Under way in 1980	124
Research Studies Directed by Catholic Charities Agency	85
Research Studies in which Catholic Charities Agency was Sole Participant	75
Research Studies Used to Fulfill Requirements for an MSW	7
Research Studies Used to Fulfill Requirements for a DSW	6
Research Studies Used to Fulfill Requirements for another Academic Degree	9
Agencies which Participated in Research Conducted by a University	25
Agencies which Participated in Research Conducted by a United Way	17
Agencies which Participated in Research Conducted by another Organization	24
Agencies Planning Research Project During 1981	29
Agencies with Research Funded by Government Grant	6
Agencies with Research Funded by Private Foundation	1
Agencies with Research Funded by Agency Funds	15
Agencies with Research Funded by Diocesan/Contributed Funds	8
Agencies with Research Funded by United Way	4

1979 were still involved in 1980. This indicates that most of our agencies are involved in special research projects for a specified period of time, but do not have a regular on-going research program.

There was little change in the number of dioceses reporting participation in research projects conducted by Universities, United Ways, or other organizations between 1979 and 1980. The decrease in the number of dioceses receiving funds for research from outside sources could largely be due to the decrease in the number of agencies reporting research activity in 1980.

This is an area of program to which Boards and Staff should give thought in planning for "1982 and Beyond," at both national and diocesan levels.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL CHRIST CHILD SOCIETY FOR 1980

The year 1980 was unique in the annals of the Christ Child Society. For the first time, it pursued its purpose under the spiritual direction of two qualified advisors. A very warm response was received to an initial request that Bishop James A. Hickey act as Spiritual Advisor of the Society; however, the pleasure of his immediate acceptance was short-lived. Bishop Hickey was appointed Archbishop, Ordinary of the Diocese of Washington, D.C., and left Cleveland for his installation in August.

The departure of Bishop Hickey meant a new start had to be made. Bishop Anthony M. Pilla was appointed Administrator of the Diocese of Cleveland and later Ordinary of the Diocese by the Holy Father. He readily indicated his willingness to serve Christ Child as its second Spiritual Advisor in a period of three months.

The National President and Vice-President of the Society were invited and attended the installation of Bishop Hickey as Archbishop, in Washington, and a reception in his honor at the residence of the Apostolic Delegate, Archbishop Jean Jadot. The ceremony at Saint Matthew's Cathedral was magnificent. It was a distinct pleasure that Christ Child was so honored.

The organizational efforts of the National Society this past year have centered on developing the Expansion Program. A program was set up and, throughout the year, inquiries were received from many areas of the country. Through responses to those requests, and subsequent communications, a strong pattern evolved which pointed up the elements necessary for the success of such a program. Of those submitting inquiries, three groups have already held meetings and begun organizational development. We expect to present charters to all three at the 1982 Convention in Detroit.

The National Society has placed emphasis on the area of Alternative to Abortion programs and has made a concentrated effort to influence all member groups to concern themselves in this endeavor. With the words of Dorothy Bird Daly* (at the Washington Convention), "Christ in us is the Christ in the unborn Child," as impetus to action, we have met greater success than expected. While this area of service was not included in our annual survey, through correspondence, we have determined that almost every chapter is supporting the program through service or funding and that it will be the principal project of two of our new groups.

We of the Christ Child Society are uniquely qualified to support programs that provide alternatives to abortion. We represent an established organization from which responsible volunteers, with a minimum of training, can provide invaluable assistance in counseling and referral. It presents a situation where our layette activity becomes not only a contribution but a special program in great demand. We may not stem the epidemic of abortions, but we may provide alternatives in many areas.

During 1980, our Children's Service programs continued to grow, ranging from emergency "Clothing closets" to full-time centers providing clothing year-round. The largest of these, in South Bend, Indiana, reported a 1980 budget of $50,000, solely for clothing of children.

While the matter of fund-raising is both a primary interest and recurring problem for chapters, 1980, despite economic uncertainties, has been an outstanding and successful year. Support of major chapter fund-raising activities has, in some instances, doubled the anticipated returns. In Akron, Ohio, an anonymous donor sends a monthly contribution—always generous, but never the same.

Our Society continues to look forward to the future with optimism. It has been said that optimists are not realists but, in the Society, we feel we are completely realistic in placing our confidence in the approval and blessings of the Christ Child.

Kathryn R. Walsh
President

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*NCCC Associate Director for Social Services—Ed.

REPORT OF THE ASSOCIATION OF LADIES OF CHARITY OF THE UNITED STATES FOR 1980

Each decade seems to have particular challenges and problems in which the active Christian should become involved, although much of the work of the Ladies of Charity throughout the United States is an ongoing, continuing effort to serve the needy in the best possible way, regardless of designated programs.

However, in cooperation with the Church, the Bishops, and the Clergy, the Ladies of Charity have responded with enthusiasm to the national program "The Year of the Family—1980." During the 1980s we are determined to help bring back into focus the importance of the "family," whether it be singles, married couples, parents, hurting families, developing families, or leadership couples and families. Through serving people with a sense of responsibility and emphasizing that good family life is the foundation for a healthy society, we can do our bit in bringing about necessary changes.

Many parishes are now requiring that young people engage in some type of service in their communities preparatory to Confirmation. Education such as this will prepare them for being involved in service programs as they become adults. With the appointment of a young adult as Chairperson of our "Youth Committee," we are filled with the hope of attracting more young women into our associations.

With the average longevity of human beings extending into the later years of life, our members have found that there is an ever-increasing need to serve this segment of society. Assisting Senior Citizens and the elderly in their own homes, in Nursing Homes, and Residences for the Retired has brought into existence many new programs for the Ladies, such as serving hot meals in the community, paying attention to proper nutrition, escorting them to Mass, providing recreation, and being a friend to the lonely.

Parish Ministry (originally called Parish Outreach), so highly recommended by the NCCC, was adopted by the Ladies of Charity several years ago, and in many instances our members work with NCCC in this program. Parish Ministry really has been the type of work we have done throughout the world since we became established by St. Vincent de Paul in 1617. Newer methods of accomplishing charitable works are always welcome, and now we have added (with the sanction of the Church) the Ministry of the Eucharist to this very important work. The 1980s have found an appreciable increase in this form of eucharist to others.

In April, 1980, the Annual Board of Directors Meeting of ALCUS was held in Los Angeles, California—the first time any of our national groups had met in the Western Region. Meeting and becoming acquainted with members of affiliated organizations in various Regions of the U.S. is a decided advantage to both the Board members and the affiliated units. Our very important work was made more pleasant by the interesting diversions offered throughout our week in California.

The year 1980 was special for the Ladies of Charity in other ways—the twentieth anniversary year of the formation of the affiliated organizations into a national group named ALCUS (Association of the Ladies of Charity of the U.S.). It was also the year of our Biennial Meeting, held in conjunction with NCCC in Rochester, N.Y. from September 18–21. Although service is the major factor in the life of a Lady of Charity, all done for the greater honor and glory of God, another important factor is becoming a better leader. The Biennial, through its speakers, workshops, and other facets of communication, provides the opportunity for attendees to acquire knowledge and skills to further their own personal development, group development, and organizational development, so that they will be better prepared to deal with social conditions.

We were privileged to be a part of NCCC's Program at the 1980 Conference by providing a Workshop entitled "Cordial Collaboration of Volunteers and Professionals." This was a "first" for us and we are pleased to report that it was well attended.

Biennial Meetings are not only inspiring but they bring people together and make them aware of the needs of their neighbors and encourage them to become witnesses to Christ through a show of concern and action, thereby fulfilling God's commandment, "Love Thy Neighbor."

During this meeting, a number of new Directors were elected to the Board, and Mrs. Mary McNeil of Los Angeles, California, was elected to be the new President. On behalf of all the Ladies of Charity, we extend congratulations to her, and ask God's blessing on her in all of her undertakings.

Evelyn H. Mayer
Immediate Past President

ALCUS REPORT FOR LAST QUARTER OF 1980

Each Biennial Meeting with the NCCC is an exciting adventure, an opportunity to gain knowledge and inspiration. At this time, the presence of three Board Members of the Association of International Charities afforded a universal frame of reference. The President and a delegation of ten ALCUS members were invited to participate in the AIC Seminar: Working Together Against All Forms of Poverty, scheduled for May/June, 1981 in Madrid.

Although the Year of the Family, 1980, as a period of awareness, has concluded, the program must endure. The family is the backbone of our society and we should strive to elevate family life to its greatest dignity and importance. The Most Reverend Raymond J. Gallagher, Bishop of Lafayette, Indiana, in an address to ALCUS, vividly portrayed his observations of frightening conditions in the world today: "(There is) a basic turnabout of what was decent in human beings so as to give themselves to the defaming of virtues that have formed the Christian community of our country, a deterioration of the practice of love, not only an exchange of affection between members of a marriage, not only between members of the community of the faithful, . . . but indeed, the deterioration of the practice of love in the basic institution of our society—the Family." In conclusion, Bishop Gallagher asked us to turn our entire attention to the family as the center of love for the future of our beloved country.

As the work of the Ladies of Charity requires a sharing of self, of one's time and talent, what greater challenge than this time of opportunity to renew our courage and determination to building the Kingdom of God on Earth!

Mary McNeil
President

REPORT OF THE SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL FOR 1980

For the 800 Vincentians who participated in the Society's 1980 National Meeting, held September 24-28 at Pittsburgh, the setting symbolized the continuing efforts of the Society toward growth in membership and works. For it was there, in the City of the Golden Triangle, that twelve years earlier (1968) the SVDP's national representatives had met and adopted the policy of giving annual awards to Councils which would succeed in organizing and/or reactivating three Conferences. Twenty Councils merited that Golden Triangle Award in 1980, the largest number ever to be accorded this distinction.

The latest membership and service statistics show positive movement on the part of the Society. In answer to an inquiry from SVDP's National Office in 1980, 55% of the responding Councils affirmed some gains in membership; 28% reported little or no change; 17% indicated a decline in numbers, but such losses were invariably slight. Forty-five new SVDP units were functioning at the close of 1980.

The year's experience again demonstrated that Vincentian success in organizing and developing Conferences depends upon effective collaboration between pastors and parishioners. Seeing our Lord in the persons of the poor, the pastor as spiritual leader assists the parish community to understand that reality and to implement that knowledge by going to the poor. In its 1980 report to the members, the National Extension Committee concluded: "The pastor who becomes convinced and enthusiastic about the potential of an SVDP Conference will almost guarantee the establishment of an enduring Conference. The Vincentian who has the responsibility of visiting with pastors must be one who has enthusiasm for and a good understanding of the new flexibility and renewed spirit of our Society."

"Person-to-person service" and "faith inspired concern for those in need" are phrases which aptly describe the kind of involvement which SVDP members seek to offer in their engagement with needy and distressed persons. A profile of the 4,300 parish Conferences in the United States reveals that the average 1980 unit consisted of 8 members who gave 3 to 4 hours per week in the service of others and who as a group expended $3,000 annually to provide food, furniture, and lodging on an emergency basis for the poor. During 1980, somewhat more than 250,000 families were assisted by the Society in this way. A follow-up to this direct giving on the part of Conferences is referral of individuals and families for public benefits, when eligibility for such aid is indicated. The majority of Conferences in the United States have developed effective working relationships with governmental assistance agencies, and this cooperation redounds to the benefit of the needy. Needless suffering is relieved when the timid or despondent poor are helped to apply for benefits to which they have a right. The membership of many parish Conferences is also engaged in the friendly visitation of persons who are homebound or are living in institutions. Close to 500,000 friendship, helping contacts of this kind were included in the SVDP service count for the past year.

Individual parish Conferences are united into area groupings or District Councils so that community-wide needs can be discussed and discerned and remedial action undertaken. The one single special work most commonly sponsored involves the operation of SVDP stores. Over 250 such store outlets were maintained by the Society during 1980. Refurbished clothing, furniture, and household appliances, having a gross value in excess of $19 million, were sold at modest cost to low-income and thrift-conscious purchasers. Through SVDP stores, moreover, merchandise valued at $7 million was distributed without charge to the needy.

Individual Councils throughout the country engage in other special works, but these tend to be highly individualized, depending upon such factors as socio-economic needs in a given community, available SVDP resources, as well as the zeal, enterprise, talents, and influence of Vincentians in the particular area. Included in the special works conducted by one or several Councils in the United States are: Day Care Centers for children; centers for feeding and housing homeless men; professional counseling services for families and children; day camping and residential camping for underprivileged children; burial service for persons who die indigent; home management and budget counseling; free feeding and dining room service for needy persons; work rehabilitation programs for handicapped persons; sheltered workshop employment; services for blind persons; programming for hard-of-hearing and deaf persons; services to probationers and parolees and their families; medical and dental clinics; seaman's clubs and services; organized programs for aiding victims of crime; centers for seniors; meals on wheels; housing projects for low income families.

The degree to which prominent USA Councils can and do enter into community welfare planning and activities is illustrated by the Council of Rockville Centre in the East and the Council of Portland in the West.

In Portland, 44 parish Conferences assisted 4,966 families on an emergency basis, cash grants in the amount of $96,000 being supplemented by in-kind distribution of food and clothing. The Portland District Council, through a chain of community service programs, expended another $4.64 million. Its St. Vincent de Paul Rehabilitation Service provided training for mentally and physically handicapped persons and operated two group homes for the trainees, as well as a special facility for the deaf. Portland's SVDP Child Development Center served 311 children during the year, offering academic and social guidance for pre-school children. Portland's De Paul Center for Alcoholism Treatment is recognized by the National Council on Alcoholism as the only approved agency in the country which exclusively treats the late-stage alcoholic. Portland's Store Program grossed $1,222,000 in sales, while employing 50 handicapped workers, and giving without charge to the needy merchandise valued at $94,000.

In Rockville Centre, the Society's 90 Conferences, with 1000 active members, assisted 38,174 persons, extending emergency relief aid totaling $455,000. Distribution of furniture and clothing without charge exceeded $220,000. A new work program for the adult retarded was implemented at one of the five SVDP store outlets and may prove to be an important area for future SVDP rehab. programming. Rockville Centre's Central Council, through its Dismas Committee, handled 378 cases involving prisoners and their families. Bail was posted for 23 persons, following Committee review. The Committee, moreover, participated in many phases of community study related to reform of the criminal justice system and assistance to victims of crime. Through its free employment service, the Rockville Centre Council enabled 292 persons to obtain full-time jobs. The SVDP Housing Division of the Council launched a new prison-release program (the only one of its kind in Nassau and Suffolk counties), aimed at providing housing for ex-offenders, pending adjustment to community living. During his six to eight weeks stay, the resident is helped to find employment, while counseling and the socializing components of the program prepare him for return to normal community living. Other significant elements in the Rockville Centre array of services are training of SVDP volunteers in helping people and SVDP participation with other agencies to meet the crisis needs of especially hard pressed families.

International and National Development

At the international level, Amin de Tarrazi of Paris, whose noteworthy Vincentian services have included leadership of the Society's international youth movement and presidency of the Council of France, was elected President General of the Society. Reverend Etienne Diebold, C.M., historian and vice-postulator of Ozanam's Cause, completed his monumental work on the life and heroic virtues of the Society's founder, and that documentation was presented to the Holy See in evidence of Ozanam's saintly life. USA Vincentians contributed $10,000 to the printing of Father Diebold's work.

At the national level, the Council of the United States continued its sponsorship of Project Ozanam, whose principal purpose is to make the life of the first Vincentian known and appreciated, and his virtues imitated. During the year, 30,000 copies of *Apostle In A Top Hat*, a popular Ozanam biography, were distributed to the Councils and Conferences of the Society.

The composition, editing, and publication of the "American Manual of the Society" was completed; and distribution was begun of this long-awaited guide for members and organizational units. A simplified secretarial book for recording the minutes of parish Conference meetings was adopted and published; a special Treasurer's Journal for Conferences was made available. National planning also extended to the formulation of new procedures for the election of a national SVDP president. These procedures will result in the election of a new national president in October 1981.

Under the leadership of the National Disaster Committee, training leading to the certification of members as qualified disaster personnel became available in 3 of the 8 SVDP regional groupings. In the aftermath of large-scale disasters, SVDP monetary resources are relatively slight. Members, however, are needed on a person-to-person basis to assist victims in applying for governmental aid to which they have entitlement, and to handle the distress and shock of those affected by tragedy.

USA members, in acknowledgement of their advantages as a favored national group, contribute in a substantial way to the support of the international Council General. The Council of the United States channels approximately 20% of funds received from its own affiliated Councils, in order to

maintain the work of the international SVDP office. Through international Twinning programs, whereby Conferences in this country are linked with those in Third World nations, and through special contributions for overseas aid, American Vincentians, during 1980, transmitted around $100,000 for the relief of the poor in other parts of the world. This special overseas fund is derived largely from the voluntary sacrifices of the members themselves. Throughout the year, but especially during the penitential season of Lent, members are urged to curtail their personal expenditures for food and drink and to contribute these "savings" to the fund.

SVDP Year in Capsule

Membership		*Person to Person Services*	
Active	33,988	Families Aided	426,602
Associate	17,198	Home Visits	443,692
Parish Units	4,300	Institutional Visits	509,282
City Councils	265	Volunteer Hours	5,950,000
Central Councils	43	Emergency Aid	$12,000,000
Regional Groups	8	Clothing, Furniture Given	$6,900,000
National Council	1		
Formation/Planning Meetings	154,500		

APPENDIX A

Member Agencies and Institutions Responding to the N.C.C.C. 1980 Annual Survey

Alabama
Birmingham—Catholic Charities
Mobile—Catholic Social Services

Alaska
Anchorage—Catholic Social Services

Arizona
Tucson—Catholic Community Services of Southern Arizona

Arkansas
Little Rock—Catholic Social Services

California
Fresno—Catholic Charities
Los Angeles—The Catholic Welfare Bureau
Orange—Catholic Community Agencies
Sacramento—Grace Day Home
St. Patrick's Home
San Bernardino—Catholic Charities
San Diego—Catholic Community Services
San Francisco—Catholic Charities
St. Anne's Home for the Aged
Stockton—Catholic Charities

Colorado
Denver—Catholic Charities and Community Services
Pueblo—Catholic Social Services

Connecticut
Bridgeport—Catholic Charities
St. Joseph's Manor, Trumbull
Hartford—Catholic Charities
St. Francis Home for Children, New Haven
Norwich—Catholic Charities

Delaware
Wilmington—Department of Social Concerns

District of Columbia
Washington—Associated Catholic Charities
St. Anne's Infant Home, Hyattsville, Md.

Florida
Miami—Catholic Service Bureau
Orlando—Social Development Office
Pensacola-Tallahassee—Catholic Social Services
St. Augustine—Catholic Charities Bureau
St. Petersburg—Commission for Apostolic Works

Georgia
Savannah—Office for Social Affairs

Hawaii
Honolulu—Catholic Charities

Illinois
Chicago—Catholic Charities
Saint Vincent De Paul Center
Mount Saint Joseph, Lake Zurich
Saint Andrew Home, Niles
Joliet—Catholic Charities
Peoria—Catholic Social Service
Rockford—Catholic Charities
Springfield—Catholic Charities

Indiana
Evansville—Catholic Charities Bureau
Saint Vincent Day Care Center
Saint John's Home for the Aged
Fort Wayne-South Bend—Catholic Charities
Gary—Catholic Charities
Lafayette—Catholic Charities

Iowa
Des Moines—Catholic Council for Social Concern
Dubuque—Catholic Charities
Sioux City—Catholic Charities

Kansas
Kansas City—Catholic Charities
St. Joseph Home
Salina—Catholic Charities

Kentucky
Covington—Catholic Social Service
Catholic Children's Home, Fort Mitchell
Louisville—Catholic Charities
Boys' Haven

Louisiana
Alexandria-Shreveport—Catholic Community Services
Houma-Thibodaux—Catholic Social Services
Lafayette—Department of Community Services
New Orleans—Associated Catholic Charities

Maine
Portland—Diocesan Human Relations Services

Maryland
Baltimore—Associated Catholic Charities

Massachusetts
Boston—Catholic Charitable Bureau
St. Joseph's Hospital, Lowell
Madonna Hall, Marlboro
Fall River—Department of Social Services
Springfield—Our Lady of Providence, West Springfield
Worcester—Catholic Charities

Michigan
Detroit—Department of Christian Service
Vista Maria, Dearborn Heights
Saint Vincent/Sarah Fisher Home, Farmington
Gaylord—Community, Family and Children's Services
Grand Rapids—Catholic Social Services
Lansing—Catholic Community Services
Saginaw—Office of Human Services

Minnesota
St. Cloud—Catholic Charities
St. Paul-Minneapolis—Catholic Charities
Winona—Catholic Social Services

Mississippi
Biloxi—Catholic Social and Community Services
Jackson—Catholic Charities

Missouri
Kansas City-St. Joseph—Catholic Charities
Seton Center
St. Louis—DePaul Community Health Center, Bridgeton

Nebraska
Omaha—United Catholic Social Services

Nevada
Reno-Las Vegas—Catholic Community Services

New Hampshire
Manchester—New Hampshire Catholic Charities

New Jersey
Camden—Catholic Social Services
Newark—Catholic Community Services
Saint Ann's Home for the Aged, Jersey City
Villa Maria Sanitarium, North Plainfield
Paterson—Catholic Family and Community Services
Trenton—Family and Community Services of the Catholic Welfare Bureau

New Mexico
Gallup—Catholic Charities
Santa Fe—Catholic Social Services

New York
Albany—Diocesan Health and Social Services
Brooklyn—Catholic Charities
Holy Family Home
Buffalo—Catholic Charities
New York—Catholic Charities
Saint Dominic's Home, Blauvelt
Benedictine Hospital, Kingston
Catholic Home Bureau, New York
The Astor Home for Children, Rhinebeck
Ogdensburg—Catholic Charities
Rochester—Catholic Charities
Saint Ann's/The Heritage
Rockville Centre—Catholic Charities
Syracuse—Catholic Charities

North Carolina
Charlotte—Catholic Social Services
Raleigh—Catholic Social Services

North Dakota
Fargo-Bismarck—Catholic Charities

Ohio
Cincinnati—Catholic Social Service
Saint Margaret Hall
Cleveland—Federation of Catholic Community Services

Columbus—Catholic Charities/Social Concerns
St. Stephen's Community House
St. Raphael's Home for the Aged
Steubenville—Office of Social Ministry
Toledo—Catholic Charities
Providence Hospital, Sandusky
Saint Francis Home, Tiffin
Saint Anthony's Villa, Toledo
Youngstown—Catholic Charities
House of Loreto, Canton

Oregon
Portland—Catholic Charities

Pennsylvania
Allentown—Catholic Social Agency
Altoona-Johnstown—Catholic Social Service
Erie—Catholic Social Services
Gannondale
Greensburg—Catholic Charities Agency
Philadelphia—Catholic Social Services
Saint Mary's Villa, Ambler
Pittsburgh—Social and Community Services
Scranton—Catholic Social Services
Holy Family Residence
Saint Joseph's Center

Rhode Island
Providence—Catholic Social Services
Jeanne Jugan Residence, Pawtucket

South Dakota
Sioux Falls—Catholic Family Services

Tennessee
Memphis—Catholic Charities
Nashville—Department of Christian Services

Texas
Amarillo—Catholic Family Service
Corpus Christi—Catholic Charities
Dallas—Catholic Charities
El Paso—Catholic Counseling Services
Fort Worth—Catholic Charities
Galveston-Houston—Catholic Charities
San Antonio—Catholic Family and Children's Services

Utah
Salt Lake City—Catholic Charities

Vermont
Burlington—Vermont Catholic Charities

Virginia
Arlington—Catholic Charities
Richmond—Office of Social Ministry
Saint Joseph's Villa

Washington
Spokane—Catholic Charities
Yakima—Catholic Charities

West Virginia
Wheeling-Charleston—Catholic Community Services

Wisconsin
Green Bay—Catholic Charities
La Crosse—Catholic Charities
Madison—Catholic Social Service
Milwaukee—Catholic Social Service
Saint Anne's Home for Elderly
Superior—Catholic Charities Bureau

Wyoming
Cheyenne—Catholic Social Services

Puerto Rico
San Juan—Servicios Sociales Catolicos